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The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, poses for a photograph with the delegation of the People's Party of Panama after receiving it

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, poses for a photograph with the Iraqi government economic delegation after receiving it

## Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

### Receives Delegation of People's Party of Panama

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on October 19 the delegation of the People's Party of Panama on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Ruben Dario Souza, General Secretary of the People's Party of Panama; and members of the delegation Comrade Luter Tomas, Member of the Political Bureau of the PPP and representative of the PPP to the journal **Peace and Socialism**, and Comrade Reyes Antonio Marc, Member of the Central Committee of the PPP and Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper **Momento**.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, and Comrade Kim Yun Son, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Party, were also present there.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had a friendly conversation with the guests.

## Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

### Receives Iraqi Government Economic Delegation

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on October 25 the Iraqi government economic delegation on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Fakri Y. Kaddori, Economic Advisor to the President of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Republic of Iraq.

Also present there were Chong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier; Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade; and Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Abdul Karim Mekki, Ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to our country, was also on hand.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had a friendly conversation with the guests.

## Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, and Comrade Kim Song Ae

### Receive Mrs. Sakina Muhammad El Sadat, Younger Sister of President of A.R.E. Anwar El Sadat

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kim Song Ae received again on October 17 Mrs. Sakina Muhammad El Sadat, younger sister of President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Anwar El Sadat, who is heading a journalists delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt on a visit to our country.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, had a friendly conversation with the guest and had a luncheon with her.

## TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade Dr. **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade Major **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, in reply to their message sent to the latter greeting the 18th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade **Josef Cyrankiewicz**, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland, and Comrade **Piotr Jaroszewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the 27th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Anwar El Sadat**, President of the United Arab Republic, in reply to his message sent to the latter on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the July 23 Revolution, the national day of the UAR people.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Houari Boumedienne**, Prime Minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, in reply to his message sent to the latter on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the independence of Algeria.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from **Ne Win**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Burma, replying to his greetings sent on the latter's reelection as Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Comrade **Le Duan**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Comrade **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Romanian Socialist Republic, greeting the 27th anniversary of the liberation of Romania.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message to **Moammer El Gaddafy**, Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Libya and Prime Minister of the Libyan Arab Republic, greeting the second anniversary of the revolution of Libya, the national holiday of the Libyan people.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message to **Moktar Ould Daddah** greeting him on his reelection as President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message to Lieutenant General **Hassan Al Amri**, Prime Minister of the Cabinet and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic, greeting him upon his appointment as Prime Minister of the Cabinet of the Yemen Arab Republic.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message to **Soeharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message to **Albert-Bernard Bongo**, President of the Republic of Gabon, greeting the 11th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Gabon.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Isa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa**, Emir State of Bahrain, on the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of Bahrain.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message to **Tun Abdul Razak**, Prime Minister of Malaysia, greeting the 14th anniversary of the independence of Malaysia.

## Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

### Receives New Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Syrian Arab Republic to DPRK

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on October 25 Yassir Farra, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic to our country.

Present on the occasion was Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had a friendly conversation with the ambassador.

## Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

### Receives Letters and Telegrams of Greetings from Various Countries on the Occasion of the 23rd Anniversary of the Founding of the DPRK

On the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the entire Korean people, received the telegrams of greetings from Sidi Mohamed Diagana, Minister of Defence taking charge of the work in the Presidential Office acting on behalf of the President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania during his absence; the Executive Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front; Alfred Njo, Secretary-General of the South African National Congress; the National Leadership of the Sandino National Liberation Front of Nicaragua; and Hideo Urabe, Chairman of the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, also received letters and telegrams of greetings from Melba Hernandez, Chairman of the Cuban Organizing Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People; Adam Sapi Mkwawa, Chairman of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania and Chairman of the Tanzania-Korea Friendship Society; Mamduh Abdallah, Chairman of the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association and member of the parliament; Dr. Issat Mustafa, Chairman of the Iraq-Korea Friendship Association; the "Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea" in the Union of Burma; Prem Bahadur Kansakar, Chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association; Abdul Razak Shaf Sather, Chairman of the Democratic Yemen-Korea Friendship Committee; Abdallah Al-Ahmed, Chairman of the Syrian Arab Regional Arab-Korea Friendship Association; the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association; Angel Castro Rabalejo, Chairman, and Tenaro Carmiro Cheka, General Secretary, of the Peru-Korea Friendship and Cultural Association; Jean Shure Kanal, President, and Michel Jeno, General Secretary, of the France-Korea Friendship Association; Julio Venites Castillo, Chairman of the Chilean Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People; Lanord Gren Kristina, General Secretary of the Finland-Korea Association; the members of the "Translation Committee of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma; the members of the "Study Group of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma; Bo Ma Dui, head of the "Scientific Study Group of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma; the members of the "Study Group of the Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" in Paktapur, Nepal; the "Study Group of the Works and History of Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Southwest African People's Organization in Dar es Salaam; the Association for Friendship among People in the Congo; Dr. Hashim Huseini, member of the parliament of the Lebanese Republic and Chairman of the Peace Movement of Lebanon; U Hla Gyaw, General Secretary of the Burmese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity; Mohamed Aish, Chairman of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions; the Executive Committee of the General Federation of Workers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Marta Mello, Chairman of the Chilean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity; Alyas Al Habr, Chairman of the National Federation of Workers and Office Employees Trade Unions of Lebanon; Ba Abdul, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Youth of the Mauritanian People's Party; Ahmad Kamal Ab Almazdi, Secretary General of the Arab Socialist Youth League; the Executive Committee of the General Union of Iraqi Women; Hussein Jabar, Chairman of the General Union of Peasants' Associations of Iraq; the Executive Committee of the National Union of Students of Yemen; the Central Committee of the General Union of Palestinian Students; Arkelles Morales, Representative of the Guatemalan Revolutionary Armed Organization in Cuba; and Herbert Shrainet, General Secretary of the Archives of Austrian Resistance.

The telegram of greetings from the members of the "Translation Committee of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma pointed out:

On the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea we send our warmest congratulations to Your Excellency Kim Il Sung and the entire Korean people.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 9, 1948, was an important event of epochal significance in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people.

Today the Korean people are struggling to lay the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism on the basis of a great change in the arduous revolutionary struggle and construction work and are scoring great successes in this struggle.

Under the wise leadership of Your Excellency Kim Il Sung, the sun of the Korean nation and the everlasting red sun of the revolution, who are enjoying the greatest respect and reverence of the oppressed peoples, the Korean people have laid the firm foundations of an independent national economy. Consequently they have firmly safeguarded the country's independence and political sovereignty, built up impregnably the national defence power so that they can crush any aggressive act of the enemy at a stroke, and further consolidated the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic which is a decisive guarantee for the country's reunification and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

Your Excellency Kim Il Sung, the great, respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, not only lead the Korean revolution along one road of victory but make a great contribution to the development of the world revolution, through your profound and original theoretical and practical activities.

We warmly hail the successes made by the Korean people and sincerely wish them a new victory in the future.

We will firmly support the fighting Korean people until they win final victory in their righteous struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression and for the country's reunification.

We respectfully wish Your Excellency good health and a long life for the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

## Comrade Kim Song Ae

### Receives Messages of Greetings from Various Countries on Her Election as Chairman of C.C., KDWU

Upon her election as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, Comrade Kim Song Ae received messages of greetings from Elena Ceausescu, Johanna Grotewohl, Madeleine Grotewohl, Monique Sihanouk and Tencha Buside Allende.

Comrade Kim Song Ae also received messages of greetings from the Soviet Women's Committee; Nguyen Thi Thap, President of the Viet Nam Women's Union; Nguyen Thi Dinh, Chairman of the South Viet Nam Women's Union for Liberation; Bolmaespon de Castro, Chairman of the Women's Federation of Cuba; Suzana Gydea, Chairman of the National Women's Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Elena Lagazinoba, Chairman of the Bulgarian Women's Committee; S. Udwal, Chairman of the Mongolian Women's Committee; Edit Erdey, Chairman of the Women's Council of Hungary; Ilse Thile, Chairman of the National Committee of the German Democratic Women's Union; the Standing Committee of the Polish Women's Council; Klementina Sera, Director of the National Leadership Bureau of Nurseries of Cuba; Melba Hernandez, Chairman of the Cuban Organizing Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People; Secretary Helga Dickel on behalf of Cecile Hugel, Secretary General of the Women's International Democratic Federation; Bushora Kafani, Vice-Chairman of the General Union of Syrian Women; the General Union of Yemeni Women; Ture Aisata Kane, Chairman of the Supreme Council of Mauritanian Women; Ahui Sakamil, Chairman of the Socialist Women's Union of the Sudan; Irma Schwager, Chairman of the Democratic Women's Union of Austria; Simara Abgajara, Chairman of the General Union of Palestinian Women; the Angolan Women's Organization; V. Ebaka, Member of the National Executive Committee in Charge of External Affairs, on behalf of the President of the Revolutionary Women's Union of the Congo; Shamraid Ilibrahim, Chairman of the Aldium Alsharkiya Branch of the Socialist Women's Union of the Sudan; the Palestinian Women's Union in Baghdad and other women's organizations and individual personages in various countries.

The messages extended warm congratulations to Comrade Kim Song Ae on her election as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

They also sincerely wished the Korean women greater success in the struggle for socialist construction and the independent reunification of the country after chasing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

# Conference of Great Historic Significance in Development of Korean Revolution

**On the Occasion of 40th Anniversary of Myongwolgu Conference**

Forty years have passed since Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, convened the historic Myongwolgu Conference.

The Myongwolgu Conference held in November 1931 was a historic conference at which Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, set forth the original policy of organizing and unfolding the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the form of guerilla warfare in our country and clearly advanced concrete tasks for its implementation.

The Japanese imperialists who had long prepared for the aggression of the continent unleashed a war to invade Manchuria on September 18, 1931.

For the security of their rear, the Japanese imperialists, while invading Manchuria, stepped up their repression against the revolutionary people as never before.

The Japanese imperialists arrested, imprisoned and slaughtered our people at random, blustering: "Kill a hundred Koreans, and there will be at least one Communist or one Young Communist Leaguer among them. Arrest and kill them without any mercy...."

The bloody white terrorism of Japanese imperialism drove the Korean people into the crossroads—sit and die or rise and fight.

At the conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, made a scientific analysis of the sudden turn of events following the September 18 incident and set forth concrete plans for swiftly organizing and waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle, on the basis of the great successes attained in the preparatory work for armed struggle he himself had stepped up.

At the conference, he advanced a new policy of organizing and waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle with guerilla warfare as its basic form.

In those days, there had been no theory and practical experience concerning the national liberation movement in colonies and dependent countries, the forms of the armed struggle in particular.

Proceeding from the firm stand of *Juche*, the Leader solved in an original way the problems on the forms and strategy and tactics of the armed struggle.

He taught that, under the conditions in which our struggle was expected to assume a protracted and arduous character and there were no state backing nor support from a regular army, only when we would wage an armed struggle with guerilla warfare as its basic form could we wipe out the numerically and technically superior enemy with a small numerical strength relying on the active support of the popular masses and favourable natural, geographical conditions and emerge victorious in the long-drawn struggle against the enemy while preserving our revolutionary forces.

He taught that the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army should be organized first of all in order to unfold the armed struggle with guerilla warfare as its basic form.

He taught that the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army should be formed with progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youth and that it should become a revolutionary armed force of the working class firmly equipped with the *Juche* idea and fighting for the national independence and social liberation of the Korean people, an army of the people having close ties of kinship with the people and fighting for the interests of the people, a proletarian internationalist revolutionary army fighting for the world revolution.

He taught that the anti-Japanese guerillas should arm themselves by capturing the enemy's weapons and manufacture weapons by themselves fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to solve the question of arms.

He taught that the guerilla bases, relying upon which the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army would operate, should be set up, under the condition in which the anti-Japanese armed struggle was to be waged in the form of guerilla warfare.

The Leader defined the guerilla bases as the base of the armed struggle and the rear base and as the operational base and the bastion of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**...We cannot leave the revolutionary organizations we have formed and our dear revolutionary comrades in the hands of the Japanese imperialists as targets of their attack and murder.**

**To counter the enemy's barbarous white terrorism, we should annihilate the enemy by our just armed struggle and resist their aggressive war with our righteous war. This urgently demands the revolutionary bases advantageous not only for defending us from the enemy but also for dealing heavy blows at him.... Without such bases, we cannot administer successive blows to the enemy, while preserving and organizing our precious revolutionary forces....**

The establishment of the guerilla bases was raised as one of important strategic problems which would ensure the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Only by setting up the guerilla bases was it possible for the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army to possess bases for its military activity and its own rear base and vigorously carry on the anti-Japanese armed struggle which assumed a protracted and arduous character.

Further, only by setting up the guerilla bases was it possible to preserve and reinforce the revolutionary forces against the atrocities of indiscriminate murder by Japanese imperialism, and lay a firm mass foundation of the armed struggle and successfully expand and develop the Korean revolutionary movement as a whole.

The Leader gave a correct solution to the questions of the forms and location of the guerilla bases.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught that the guerilla bases should be set up in the areas along the River Tuman-gang where the inhabitants were good in view of their class composition, mountains were steep affording topographical conditions disadvantageous to the enemy for attack and advantageous to the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army for defence and Japanese imperialist colonial rule was comparatively less strong.

He taught that perfect guerilla bases assuming the overt form of liberated areas should be set up in combination with semi-guerilla bases ruled by the enemy in the day time and controlled by the revolutionary forces at night, in the mountainous and rural areas along the River Tuman-gang.

Besides, the Leader taught that the revolutionary organizations should be formed in the enemy-controlled areas around the perfect guerilla bases and semi-guerilla bases to win over broad anti-Japanese masses to the side of the revolution, so that they might render active support to the political and military activities of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

The Leader taught that the mass foundation should be laid firmly under the condition in which the armed struggle was to be unfolded in the form of guerilla warfare.

Only by so doing was it possible to successfully develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle enjoying the support and love of the popular masses.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, set forth the policy of forming a joint front with the Chinese anti-Japanese units as well as a united front with the people of the neighbouring country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

**...In the struggle to rout the Japanese imperialist aggressors, our common enemy, the realization of a united front with the anti-Japanese units is the problem of greatly weighty significance. But this alone is insufficient. We should expand and strengthen the joint front not only with the anti-Japanese units but also with broad popular masses of China. We should not forget that this is one of the important keys to the victory of our revolution....**

As the Leader taught, the formation of an anti-imperialist united front with the people of the neighbouring country was raised as a very important question.

It was because only when the international revolutionary forces, along with the internal revolutionary forces, were strengthened could we isolate the enemy to the maximum and deal more powerful, decisive blow at him.

Because of their political backwardness, the Chinese anti-Japanese units failed to understand the righteous anti-Japanese struggle of our people and, taken in by the cunning national estrangement manoeuvres of the Japanese imperialists, went the length of killing the Korean Communists. Such being the situation, to explain, persuade and educate them persistently and form an anti-imperialist joint front with them was the requirement of the revolution and an important revolutionary task confronting the Korean Communists.

Taking into consideration such an objective requirement for the formation of the anti-imperialist united front and the possibility to realize it, the Leader taught that the anti-imperialist united front should be formed actively.

In this way, at the Myongwolgu Conference Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, put forward a series of important strategic policies to develop the Korean revolution onto a higher plane.

The policies set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, were the only correct ones based on the scientific analysis of the obtaining revolutionary situation and the balance of forces between the enemy and our side; they were the most revolutionary, anti-imperialist ones to develop the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of the Korean people onto the armed struggle, defeat the armed counter-revolution by revolutionary violence and achieve fatherland restoration.

These policies were the *Juche*-motivated ones embodying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to firmly build up the internal revolutionary force, solve on one's own all things necessary for the armed struggle and step up the revolution.

These policies were the sagacious ones which rendered it possible to unite all the anti-imperialist forces and organize and mobilize them to the struggle against the Japanese imperialists, the main enemy, and secure the decisive superiority of the revolutionary force over the counter-revolutionary force and hasten the victory in the revolution.

A series of original policies set forth by him opened up an untrodden path of the national-liberation revolution in colonies and further enriched the treasure-store of Marxism-Leninism.

Indeed, the policies advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, at the Myongwolgu Conference became the programmatic guideline of the Communists in organizing and waging the armed struggle and marked an epochal turn in pushing forward preparations for founding the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, founded the glorious Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and organized and led the great anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, and accomplished the sacred cause of fatherland restoration.

Our people who are vigorously marching forward under the wise guidance of the Leader to win still greater victory are now firmly resolved to bring earlier complete victory of socialism following the road indicated by him in future, too.

**Li Chang Gyu**

# Joint Communique

## of Delegation of WPK and Government of DPRK and Delegation of VNWP and Government of DRVN

**A joint communique of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, dated October 29, 1971, was published.**

**Follows the joint communique:**

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam from October 24 to October 29, 1971.

During its visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam the delegation met the Party and state leaders of Viet Nam and was very cordially received by Comrade Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party; and Comrade Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The delegation visited Nam Dinh and Haiphong and met workers, peasants and People's Army combatants of Viet Nam.

During its sojourn in Hanoi, the delegation visited the home of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, laid a wreath at the war dead monument and attended a grand mass meeting of people of the capital city of Hanoi welcoming the delegation.

Wherever it went, the delegation was accorded a warm welcome and grand and sincere hospitality by the Vietnamese people.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had talks with the delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Present at the talks from the Korean side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Party Central Committee; Comrade Kong Jin Tae, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Comrade Chang Jong Hwan, Vice-Minister of National Defence; Comrade Kim Byong Sam, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; and Comrade Ko Song Sun, Councillor of the Foreign Ministry.

Present at the talks from the Vietnamese side were Comrade Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the Government; Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Tran Huu Duc, Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Minister of the Premier's Office; Comrade Nguyen Huu Khieu, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Minister of Labour; Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Tran Sam, Vice-Minister of National Defence.

The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere pervaded with militant solidarity and fraternal friendship.

The Korean side gave information on the struggle of the Korean people for the building of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The Vietnamese side gave information on the war of resistance of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and their cause of socialist construction.

Both sides exchanged views on strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and other questions of common concern and reached a unanimity of views on the questions discussed.

The Korean side warmly congratulated the Vietnamese people who have the tradition of an indomitable struggle against the foreign aggressors and are daily winning great victories in the cause of national salvation against U.S. aggression and in socialist construction by giving play to the superiority of the socialist system under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party.

The U.S. imperialists have incessantly interfered with Viet Nam and invaded her for long; they are now perpetrating a colonial war, most barbarous in history, in an attempt to subdue the Vietnamese people, turn South Viet Nam into their new colony and military base and perpetuate the division of Viet Nam.

All their war plans, however, have gone bankrupt.

Since Nixon came to power the U.S. imperialists have become more obstinate, bellicose and cunning in their manoeuvres.

The U.S. imperialists have done their utmost to put into effect the plan of "Vietnamization" of war in order to protract their war of aggression and maintain their neo-colonialist rule in South Viet Nam and at the same time advanced the so-called "peace initiative" to delude the public opinion.

In pursuance of the "Nixon doctrine" in Indochina aimed at making Indochinese fight Indochinese and Asians fight Asians the U.S. imperialists largely stepped up their "special war" in Laos and openly invaded Cambodia, thereby expanding the war to the whole areas of Indochina.

They are also intensifying war actions against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

In South Viet Nam, the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have smashed the U.S. imperialists' strategy of "special war" and are frustrating their strategy of local war as well.

The South Vietnamese people have baffled at every step the "pacification policy" by several offensives and uprisings and foiled their plan of "Vietnamization" of war to a great extent.

In North Viet Nam, the Vietnamese people won the destructive war waged by the air and naval forces of U.S. imperialism by carrying on the production and battles simultaneously, rapidly developed the economy and culture by vigorously pushing ahead with the cause of socialist construction and increased the economic and military potentials and, by this means, are fully performing the duty of the rear for heroic South Viet Nam and supporting with might and main the struggle of the peoples of Laos and Cambodia.

To cope with the situation in which the U.S. imperialists have converted Indochina into a battlefield, the Vietnamese people, firmly united with the Laotian and Cambodian peoples, have fought resolutely against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen and won victories, dealing a heavy blow to the plan of "Vietnamization" of war and the "Nixon doctrine" in Indochina and opening up a new, very favourable phase in the struggle of the peoples of the three countries.

The Vietnamese people are renewing their determination to powerfully wage the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation on the three fronts, military, political and diplomatic, till they win complete victory in order to liberate the south, defend the socialist north and build it up and, further, reunify the fatherland peacefully following the testament of President Ho Chi Minh.

The Vietnamese people, true to the joint statement of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, are resolved to drive the U.S. imperialists out of the Indochinese Peninsula without fail, shoulder to shoulder with the Laotian and Cambodian peoples.

The two sides decidedly exposed the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to protract, expand and intensify the war of aggression in Indochina and vehemently condemned the most brutal criminal atrocities being committed by it in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

Both sides strongly hold that the U.S. imperialists must stop the intervention and aggression, unconditionally withdraw all the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and the troops of their satellite countries and puppet regimes from Indochina and leave the people of each country in this area to solve their question free from outside interference. U.S. imperialism must definitively stop all acts of infringing upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The Viet Nam question must be solved on the basis of the 7-point solution put forth by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

The two basic problems of this proposal are that U.S. imperialism must put an end to the war of aggression, withdraw quickly, completely and unconditionally all the troops, military advisors and personnel and arms and means of war of the United States and its satellite countries and puppet regimes from South Viet Nam, dismantle the U.S. military bases and discontinue all activities of the U.S. air and naval forces in South Viet Nam and the U.S. military aid to the Saigon puppet regime, and that U.S. imperialism must stop its support to the war-like puppet regime headed by dictator Nguyen Van Thieu so as to pave the way for establishing a new regime in Saigon which is ready to have a serious talk with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam with an aim to set up a broadly representative government of national harmony demanding peace, independence, neutrality and democracy in South Viet Nam.

The two sides fully support the Laotian people in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and for building a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, reunified and prosperous Laos under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front with Prince Souphanouvong as its Chairman and wholeheartedly support the five-point political solution of the Laotian Patriotic Front to restore peace and realize national harmony in Laos.

Both sides fully support the struggle waged by the Cambodian people under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen and fully support the just stand manifested in the March 23, 1970, five-point statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and in the political programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea for building an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia.

The Viet Nam side warmly praises the brilliant victories won by the heroic Korean people in the cause of the revolution and construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Korean people fought stubbornly and won victory in the war of aggression unleashed by U.S. imperialism, thereby defending the eastern outpost of socialism and

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# Historic Congress: Allround Victory of Juche Idea, A Great Fighting Programme

**On the Occasion of First Anniversary of Fifth Party Congress**

One year has passed since the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea which left a radiant record in the histories of our glorious Party and our country as the congress that demonstrated the great victory of industrialization, as the congress that showed an allround victory of the *Juche* idea and as the congress that set forth a great fighting programme for a new advance of our revolution.

During the past one year our people waged an energetic struggle upholding the historic report of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, to the Fifth Congress of the Party. It was a year of heroic struggle in which the whole Party and the entire people effected a new, great revolutionary upswing by displaying a fiery revolutionary zeal and militant stamina in the first honourable battle for carrying out the grandiose programme of socialist construction and a year of triumphant advance in which they energetically expedited the reunification of the country, the nation-wide victory of the revolution and the victory of the cause of the world revolution under the prevailing internal and external situation.

Through a whole-Party and all-people struggle to translate into practice the militant programme put forth at the Party Congress, the unity and cohesion of the Party based on the unitary ideological system, the *Juche* ideological system, were further strengthened and the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society promoted. As a result, our revolutionary forces have become invincible, the country's economic and military potentials further increased and the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic, the bastion of the Korean revolution, has been consolidated still more.

Boundlessly inspired by the great successes scored in the revolution and construction in the northern half of the Republic, the south Korean people have intensified their revolutionary struggle and our 600,000 compatriots in Japan waged more vigorously their patriotic struggle for the democratic, national rights and the independent reunification of the motherland.

The past one year witnessed a further rise in the international authority and prestige of our Party and Republic which are making a positive contribution to the general development of the world revolution under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who had made a correct appraisal of the changing, complex international situation and laid down an independent, principled foreign policy. It also saw the international solidarity of our revolution growing stronger day by day.

Substantiated in the actual life, the great fighting programme advanced by the Leader at the Fifth Congress of the Party has borne rich fruit, bringing about a new change in the development of our revolution and in the life of our people.

The Fifth Congress of our Party marked a new, higher stage in the development of our Party and our revolution.

The historic report delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, at the Fifth Congress of the Party constitutes a historic document in which a scientific and theoretical analysis and summing up are given to the great victories, brilliant exploits and rich experiences gained in the internal and external activities of our Party and in all fields of the revolution and construction under the revolutionary banner of the great *Juche* idea. And this report represents a militant programme illumining the road of the struggle for achieving the complete victory of socialism by more energetically pushing ahead with the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions to capture the material and ideological fortresses of communism, and the road to the early advent of the reunification of the country and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution; it is a revolutionary programme indicating the clear-cut way for the intensified anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle in Asia and the rest of the world and for the early victory of the cause of the world revolution.

Indeed, the historic report of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, to the Fifth Congress of the Party is an immortal classic document in which Marxism-Leninism is developed anew; it is an encyclopedic Marxist-Leninist document in which are comprehensively systematized and synthesized the theory, strategy and tactics of revolution and construction propounded by him with originality.

The report to the Fifth Congress of the Party, which is run through with the great *Juche* idea, is a powerful ideological, theoretical and practical weapon for arming the entire Party members and the people closely with the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, instilling in them the firm conviction of the justness of their cause and of its victory and for vigorously advancing the cause of our revolution towards a new victory.

For its comprehension of the profound, scientific and revolutionary ideas and theories and for its presentation of the brilliant prospect and the clear-cut fighting task, the report to the Fifth Congress of the Party has won the hearts of the people and evoked great international repercussions since it was made public. Today the report to the Fifth Congress of the Party is carried in publications of many countries in succession and highly appraised as the "programmatic guideline for all the revolutionaries fighting to cut off the chains of imperialism and liberate mankind from all sorts of oppression and exploitation" and as the "great Marxist-Leninist classic which has developed the theory of scientific communism onto a higher plane and made an immortal, outstanding contribution to the history of mankind."

In the past one year our Party and people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, have waged a vigorous struggle for translating into practice the new, grand programme of socialist construction unrolled by the Fifth Congress of the Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

**"In order to strengthen the socialist system and attain the complete victory of socialism, it is necessary to carry on the powerful struggle to capture the material and ideological fortresses, the two fortresses that must be seized without fail on the way to communism."** ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 38.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, first saw to it that efforts were concentrated on the coal industry which would make a breach in the battle for the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and that the battle for dry field irrigation was fought. Then he himself stood in the van of the struggle for the thorough implementation of the decision of the Party Congress and organized and led it; he gave on-the-spot guidance to many factories and enterprises and rural villages throughout the country, energetically rousing the Party members and working people to a new battle.

The Leader, who had found the key to the fulfilment of the Six-Year National Economy Plan and the three major tasks of the technical revolution in the machine industry, especially in the machine-tool industry, visited in person the workers in Huichon and kindled a great torch of new technical innovation to bring about a high tide in the production of machine tools. This was an epochal event marking a revolutionary turn in the struggle for carrying into practice the new programme of economic construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"To rapidly increase machine-tool production constitutes a key link in the prescheduled fulfilment of the Six-Year National Economy Plan and in the successful carrying out of the three major tasks of the technical revolution."**

Upholding the on-the-spot teaching of the Leader, the Red machine builders in Huichon, filled with the feeling of loyalty to him, waged a heroic struggle to recondition equipment and automate production processes in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and made a great leap in production by surpassing the annual level of 10,000 machine tools. The flames of this new technical innovation uplifted by the workers in Huichon spread rapidly like a prairie fire to all branches of the national economy including the engineering industry, making the whole country boil with a greater revolutionary upsurge. A dynamic technical innovation drive was thus unfolded in all branches and in all units of the national economy and new miracles were performed and innovations made everywhere, with the result that the working people of numerous big and small factories and enterprises including the workers of Huichon and Kusong fulfilled the national economy plan for this year three or four months ahead of schedule.

The new revolutionary upsurge, now sweeping all fields of socialist economic construction under the torch of new technical innovation lit by the Leader, is another great example of the refined leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great

**(Continued on Page 3)**

# Great Happiness

**I am charged with a weighty task to ensure with responsibility the supply of vegetables to the citizens of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.**

Sometimes I sit at work in my office till late at night and muse on how to perform this difficult yet honourable job better.

**It was one day in early June 1964. That day, too, I was in my office till the night fairly advanced.**

It was towards the small hours. All of a sudden, the telephone rang loudly. I picked up the receiver in spite of myself.

Unexpectedly, the resonant voice of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, was heard in the receiver.

I straightened up and strained my ear to catch his words.

After saying that I had not yet returned home, he gave a definite figure on the amount of vegetables needed for the capital, and asked me whether it would be enough.

I was quite surprised.

Even at this late hour when everybody was asleep, he had not retired to rest. Solicitous to provide more vegetables to the working people in the capital, he was ascertaining the amount he himself figured up. His lofty virtue moved my heart deeply.

Soon after the ceasefire, he set up the Pyongyang Farm, one of the vegetable production bases for the capital. Not only that. So busy as he was with the state affairs, he directed all work for the vegetable production, such as the establishment of new production bases, selection of variety, sowing, tending, harvesting and supply service. It is thanks to his scrupulous guidance that the output of vegetables in Pyongyang showed a sharp growth year after year.

In 1963 a wide variety of vegetables were produced. The output was 13 times that before liberation.

I thought it was pretty much.

But now the Premier was telling me to produce much more vegetables to make the dietary life of our people better.

To this end, he was not taking care of himself. Saying that it was high time for me to go home and rest, he rang off.

The Premier's deep love moved me strong, and it seemed to me that I would not get tired even if I spend a couple of nights without sleep.

I devoted all my energy to boosting the output of vegetables to live up to the profound trust and affection of the Premier.

The output of vegetables increased steadily.

But in the rainy season I felt impatient more often than not.

The vegetables we tended with utmost care for a whole year were washed away in the heavy rain or inundated by flood. This disheartened me much.

Just at the time, the fatherly Leader told us to move the vegetable fields from the low land to the slope and advised us to water the fields by a sprinkling method.

To us it was really a programmatic teaching which would bring about a great turn in building up a stable vegetable production base.

The establishment of a vegetable cultivation base on the hillside meant for us less damages from the heavy rain and flood, and application of water sprinkling method implied that we would reap a high, stable harvest whatever drought may visit.

Before we received his teaching we considered it impossible to cultivate vegetables on the "red-coloured land" on the slope.

As taught by the Premier, we moved the vegetable fields up on the hillside and watered them by an industrial method. As a result, the per *chongbo* yield of vegetables grew several times.

This signified that 40 per cent or so of the existing vegetable fields would be sufficient to satisfy the demands of the working people in the capital.

Considering such an advantage, we actively pushed ahead with preparations to introduce the water sprinkling system in all the vegetable fields.

The situation in our country was very tense then.

Following the "Pueblo" incident, the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors reached such a most dangerous stage that a war might break out at any moment.

In view of the developments we thought that the overall introduction of the water sprinkling system would be impossible right away.

But just at that time, for an early introduction of the water sprinkling system in Pyongyang the Premier called a consultative meeting of Party, administrative and economic functionaries in the city.

At the meeting he advanced the honourable task of introducing a water sprinkling system extensively in the vegetable fields and provided all necessary conditions for it.

The Premier even saw to it that the valuable materials which had been kept in store for contingencies were diverted to the project.

It was hardly thinkable to undertake such a large-scale project under the strained situation.

However, even under the difficult and complex situation our Premier paid deep attention to the people's living as ever and handled all matters with far-sightedness.

Working people in the capital rose like one man to carry out the Premier's grand plan as quickly as possible and repay his unfathomable affection. In the course of this vigorous struggle the water sprinkling system was introduced in all the fields as scheduled. Consequently, solid vegetable cultivation centres placed on the basis of industrialization made their appearance in the outlying districts of the city.

However, vegetables would run out in August and September when the climatic conditions were bad.

He did not remain indifferent to this matter, either. To solve the problem he cultivated radish in person even when he was at the rest home.

Once, at the Premier's call I went to where he was.

Upon my arrival he suggested me to go and see the radish field.

It was not so big but the radish was doing well.

Such good radish was hardly available in Pyongyang.

The Premier asked me how I found the radish.

I simply replied that it grew well, still not clear on the point of his question. He said:

"The Koreans prefer radish. But in August and September it runs short, as is the case with other vegetables. So, a few years ago I got radish seed of this sort and planted it for experiment. It withstands the heavy rain and grows well. To show you this I called you to me. Try to grow this kind of radish, so that vegetables may not run out in August and September."

I had known that the garden of the Premier's residence looked just like a general experimental plot for farming and plantation and that there he personally cultivated a wide variety of crops and plants to find a more satisfactory solution to the problems of food and crops for the people. More than once I heard and saw such instances of the Premier's profound solicitude.

But it was quite beyond my imagination that he was growing radish in person while he was spending holidays.

Under the meticulous guidance and utmost care of the Premier, vegetables are richly cultivated in August and September, and another radical change has taken place in the production of vegetables for the capital.

Every year an abundant harvest has been reaped, unaffected by the weather conditions.

The per *chongbo* output has risen to more than 100 tons, 300 tons at maximum.

The area under vegetable cultivation is now less than a half that before, but it is enough to meet the growing demand for vegetables. Their variety has also increased to 100.

As a result, fresh vegetables are supplied to the citizens all the year round.

This example has been generalized throughout the country.

Reliable vegetable growing centres placed on the basis of industrialization as in Pyongyang have come into being everywhere in our country—cities and towns, workers' settlements, coal and ore miners' quarters and lumberjacks' villages, big and small.

Our people who enjoy the fatherly affection of the Premier and his wise leadership are very happy, indeed.

**So Gwan Ho**

**Water-sprinkling irrigation has brought about a bumper vegetable harvest this year, too**

# Great Successes of Our People Scored under Militant Banner of Three Major Tasks of Technical Revolution Unfurled by the Leader

It is one year since the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The working class and the entire working people of our country have registered tremendous successes under the militant banner of the three major tasks of the technical revolution put forth by the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, at the Party Congress.

In the past 9 months, they advanced 64,100 invention and rationalization proposals and introduced more than 51,000 of them into production and construction, making a great advance in the carrying out of the technical revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

**"We should unfold an extensive technical innovation movement in industry and agriculture and all other branches of the national economy to narrow down the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work to a considerable extent and free the women from the heavy burdens of household chores. These are precisely the three major tasks of the technical revolution we should fulfil in a few years ahead."**

Today the three major tasks of the technical revolution put forth by the Leader are an inspiring banner in promoting the successful fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and the complete victory of socialism in our country.

The Leader, seeing the main breach for the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution in the production of machine tools, personally visited Huichon in February this year, kindled the torch of new technical innovation and saw to it that it was spread throughout the country.

The workers of Huichon who are vigorously dashing forward in the van of the technical innovation movement under the wise guidance of the Leader reorganized their production in a revolutionary way this year and energetically strove for the automation of the production processes. As a result they turned out 850 machine tools in August and 1,000 machine tools in September, thereby working a miracle—surpassing the level of 10,000 machine tools in annual production capacity.

The great torch of new technical innovation kindled by the Leader in Huichon is furiously blazing across the country.

The workers and technicians of the Kusong Machine Tool Plant also topped the level of 10,000 machine tools in annual production capacity by specializing the production and incorporating nearly 1,000 technical innovation proposals in production in all units and workers and technicians of machine building plants in different parts of the country have rapidly increased the production of various kinds of machine tools, big-size precision machines, electrical machines and tools and equipment for automation by raising high the flame of the mass technical innovation movement and thereby further reinforced the technical equipment of the national economy.

Following the torch of the new technical innovation kindled in Huichon, a struggle for carrying out the tasks of the technical revolution has been vigorously unfolded in all branches of the national economy including industry, agriculture and local construction.

The workers of the Chollima Anju Coal Mine and Hakpo Coal Mine have upped the per worker coal output by 20 per cent and 50 per cent respectively through introduction of new techniques and the semi-automatic remote control system. Many other collieries in the country have also actively pushed ahead with mechanization and comprehensive mechanization, markedly boosting production while working with ease.

In the ferrous metallurgical, chemical and cement industries where heat-affected work is done, a technical innovation drive has been briskly conducted to automate the production processes and go over to remote control. A fine success has been recorded in this movement.

A big stride has been made in the work for narrowing down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour.

One of the important tasks in carrying out the rural technical revolution at present is to extensively realize the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture. Deeply conscious of this, our working class has further stepped up the production of various kinds of farm machines and implements so that all the farming operations may be done by modern machines and technique.

In the past 9 months the workers of the Kiyang Tractor Plant have increased the production of tractors of different types 1.3 to 2 times as compared with the same period last year through a mass technical innovation drive and supplied them to the socialist countryside. In this period the workers of the Sungri Combined Automobile Factory raised the output of various kinds of lorries 2 times as against the same period last year and the workers of the Chollima Rakwon Machine Plant, the August 8 Plant and other heavy machine plants manufactured and supplied various types of large, medium and small-size machines and equipment needful for the great nature-remaking projects and land readjustment in larger quantities than last year.

In the chemical industry, the production of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals showed a marked increase above last year's. The workers of the Pongung Chemical Factory have upped the average monthly output of chemical fertilizers by 40 per cent as compared with last year.

With the rural technical revolution being energetically promoted with the powerful assistance of our *Juche* industry, over 6,000 *chongbo* of fields was readjusted in the autumn of last year and more than 8,000 *chongbo* of fields this spring and the irrigation projects for above 50,000 *chongbo* of dry fields were carried out in a brief time.

Rice transplanting was finished before May 25, far earlier than in the previous years, throughout the country and a bumper harvest has been reaped.

Many successes have also been made in the technical revolution for freeing our women from the heavy burdens of kitchen and household chores.

In Songrim city alone, more storehouses and cold stores with a storage capacity of hundreds of tons have been built and establishments for processing staple food built in over 10 places to increase the processing of subsidiary and staple food 3 to 4 times in comparison with the corresponding period last year.

The workers in the machine building industry and factories and enterprises in other branches are increasing the assortment and quantity of domestic refrigerators, washing machines, electric cookers and various other kitchen utensils to lighten the kitchen work of the women.

Upholding the militant banner of the three major tasks of the technical revolution put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, our working class and entire working people have made tremendous successes in the technical innovation movement in the past 9 months, thus further consolidating the material and technical foundations of socialism and securing solid wherewithal for the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan in all fields.

Now the working class and working people throughout the country, united closer around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, are waging still more energetically the struggle for carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution to expedite the socialist construction of the country and making continued innovation and uninterrupted advance at the speed of Chollima with a determination to fulfil without fail the first two year assignments of the Six-Year Plan before April 15 next year.

**Kim Jong Su**

**(Continued from Page 2)**

Leader, who sets forth a correct line and policy in each stage of the development of the revolution, leads the people to victory with his unswerving fidelity to principle and extraordinary revolutionary sweep, always believes in the strength of the masses, goes into the midst of them to acquaint himself in detail with actual conditions, grasps the main link and sees that efforts are concentrated on it.

In agriculture, dry field irrigation was sped up, rice transplanting finished in a short time and crops were tended carefully as instructed by the Leader in his report to the Fifth Congress of the Party and "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," and thereby an unprecedented bumper harvest has been reaped throughout the country.

New dwelling houses have been built on a large scale in town and country and attention has been directed to the improvement of the supply of subsidiary food and the foodstuff trade. This marked a new advance in the work of evenly improving the people's living.

In cultural construction, the work of bringing up children under state and public care has been further improved and many new revolutionary literary works conducive to the revolutionization of the people produced.

In the struggle for carrying out the programmatic tasks put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Party, our Party tightly took hold of the general task in its work—to strengthen the unity of its ranks in ideology and will on the basis of its unitary ideological system—and thoroughly converted the Party work into work with people and further developed in depth work with cadres, Party members and masses, energetically pushed ahead with the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society and united the broad masses of all strata more closely around it, with the result that our revolutionary ranks have been strengthened as never before.

The enormous successes made in the past one year in all domains, political, economic, cultural and military, testify to the correctness and vitality of the ideas, theories and policies advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, in his report to the Party Congress and bear ample witness to the wise and seasoned guidance of the Leader and to the revolutionary mettle of our working class and other sections of working people who have waged an indomitable struggle, with infinite allegiance to the Leader.

Marching forward along the broad avenue to the victory of the revolution opened up by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of the revolution and the great Marxist-Leninist of our time, at the Fifth Congress of the Party, our Party and people, rallied closer around him, will fight on more vigorously for the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of our revolution.

**Kim Jae Ok**

# Foreign Friends Say

Mangyongdae where Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, was born supplies a model for the world revolutionary people fighting for national independence and freedom.

Under the sagacious leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, the Korean people waged a heroic struggle and liberated their fatherland and they won a great victory in the three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War against U.S. imperialism.

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a model socialist country.

*(From the impressions given at Mangyongdae by Humio Tokasa, General Secretary of the Japan-Korea Association, who had visited our country.)*

The life of Comrade Kim Il Sung is that of a revolutionary. It furnishes an example to follow.

His revolutionary activities serve as a model and prototype to the Communists who are fighting for their fatherland and people against the imperialist oppression and aggression.

*(From the impressions given at Mangyongdae by Ruben Dario Souza, head of the delegation of the People's Party of Panama which had visited our country.)*

I deeply admire at the conversion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into an industrial state and the successes the Korean people have scored in eliminating the distinctions between town and country.

This is attributable to the strength of the people, the splendid utilization of the resources of the country, the power of sagacious leadership and political work, and the striving of the people.

Premier Kim Il Sung enjoys the respect of the entire people.

We will tell this to the Japanese people and study hard the revolutionary theories of outstanding Premier Kim Il Sung.

*(From the impressions given at the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in Pyongyang by Yasuzo Suzuki, head of the delegation of Japanese learned men which had visited our country.)*

All the brilliant, prodigious achievements the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has attained under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, are widely known to the world people.

The Korean people under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, have achieved brilliant successes by embodying his great *Juche* idea in all fields and converted their country into a strong socialist state in reliance on their own strength and domestic raw materials. You have become a model to the world people.

*(From the speech of Malabiya, the Indian permanent representative to the World Peace Council, at the mass meeting held in welcome of him and his wife.)*

**Workers of the Mangyongdae Machine-tool Plant who fulfilled their yearly assignments are now making uninterrupted technical innovation in machine-tool production**

# Brilliant Victory in Battles on Height 1211

## Brought by Original Strategic and Tactical Line of Marshal KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader

**It is 20 years since the valiant fighters of the heroic Korean People's Army won victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the battles on Height 1211, the fierce battles rare in the world history of wars.**

**Twenty years ago the officers and men of our People's Army under the wise leadership of the Supreme Commander, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist, dealt a mortal blow at the U.S. imperialist aggressors on Height 1211 and thus completely shattered the so-called "summer and autumn offensives" of the enemy.**

**The defence battles on Height 1211 were a prototype of active defence battle unknown in the history of wars and they occupy as important a place as a watershed in the Korean war which drove the U.S. imperialist aggressors to a tight corner where they could no more save their fate than stop the sun from going down in the western sky.**

**Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:**

**"The battles on Height 1211 were important in the last Fatherland Liberation War. Why? The great significance of this battle lay in that by defending to the last this height the important strategic line of the Party not to surrender an inch of the soil was maintained."**

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who suffered one defeat after another in the Korean war, while going off into hysteria in the central and western sectors of the front, attempted to land their units in the Wonsan and Tongchon areas on the eastern coast to join up with their units attacking in the eastern sector of the front and seize the important strategic points in Kangwon Province and then occupy the whole area of the northern half of the Republic and further expand the war.

Seeing through this scheme of the enemy beforehand, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Supreme Commander, gave orders to nimbly move a number of combined units of the People's Army deployed in the western sector of the front for its defence to the eastern sector to further reinforce its defence and bring into shape an iron-wall defence system with a deep core.

As the Supreme Commander, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great military strategist, foresaw, the enemy fell upon Height 1211 in the eastern sector of the front.

Officers and men of our People's Army, worthy of their name "hero incarnate" as the whole world called them, demonstrated to the world the finest example of mass heroism on this battlefield.

The enemy made attacks in waves on Height 1211 in front and on the flanks, hurling huge armed forces and combat and technical equipment. The beasts bore down upon it, led by a "hand-grenade death-defying corps," backed by "maximum bombing" and "maximum shelling" or came in attack even using chemical bombs and continued their charges day and night.

The enemy poured tens of thousands of bombs and shells on the height every day. Hundreds of years old giant trees were gone, root and branch, and rocks were pulverized and the height became a few metres lower.

But the enemy miscalculated.

The heroic defenders of the height safeguarded every inch of the fatherland with their lives by displaying unbending fighting spirit as the anti-Japanese guerillas were infinitely faithful to the Leader.

When a combatant silenced an enemy machinegun with his blood-boiling chest, the chief gunner of a mortar hit by an enemy bullet commanded his men to send straight shots of vengeance to the enemy, hugging the burning gun barrel till he breathed his last. Acting in a body with the people in the rear who turned out to support the front, our heroic fighters defended to the last Height 1211, a hill of the fatherland, and brilliantly carried out the instructions of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Supreme Commander, not to yield an inch of the soil to the enemy.

Thus, they smashed to pieces the so-called "summer and autumn offensives" of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, putting out of action above 7,900 enemy effectives during the "autumn offensive" alone and destroying and capturing quantities of combat and technical equipment of the enemy.

The great victory in the battles on Height 1211, which will shine for ever in the annals of the fatherland, was a great victory of the original strategic and tactical line of the Supreme Commander, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Supreme Commander, on the basis of the strategic line of active defence shaped by him, saw to it that the battles and operations were well prepared and stubborn position battles be waged to strike harder blows at the enemy.

For a more active defence, he increased the operations of various assaulting parties and, furthermore, initiated various new military acts such as tunnel warfare, intensive utilization of artillery fire and strengthened activity of mobile artillery in mountain areas, snipers movement, aircraft hunters team movement and tank hunters team movement, always making the enemy flounder on the defensive.

At the same time, he saw to it that the political and ideological work was conducted uninterruptedly among the soldiers at all times and under all circumstances to thoroughly arm all the soldiers with the unitary ideology of the Party and beat back, with political and ideological superiority, the enemy that relied on its quantitative and technical superiority.

The warm care and infinitely deep love of the fatherly Leader for the combatants of Height 1211 inspired them to display the strength of immortals.

Saying that the combatants on the height were all treasures for which nothing can be exchanged, the fatherly Leader highly praised their battle feats and constantly cared for the supply service to the combatants and their life with the love of a real father.

The wise leadership and infinite love of the Supreme Commander, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, great military strategist and benevolent father of our people and officers and men of the People's Army, were the source of strength for the valiant fighters of the People's Army who fought in defence of Height 1211 and the basic factor in the final victory in the Fatherland Liberation War won through the grim ordeals which befell the fatherland and the people.

By repelling the desperate attacks of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in the area of Height 1211, our people and officers and men of the People's Army held fast to the Party's strategic line of yielding not an inch of the soil to the enemy and shattered to smithereens the so-called large-scale "summer and autumn offensives" of the U.S. imperialist aggressors over the whole length of the front and made it impossible for them to save their fate already sealed.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors tasted a bitter cup of defeat in the battles on Height 1211, the height of hero which tells of the heroic mettle and immortal feats of the valiant fighters of our People's Army. But the beastly U.S. imperialists persist in their frantic manoeuvres for another war of aggression, failing to draw a lesson from it.

Our people are a mighty people possessed of powerful political, economic and military potential defying all comparison to that 18 years ago when they knocked down the U.S. imperialists in this land.

If the U.S. and Japanese aggressors ignite a war in this land, they will get nothing but their own corpses and death.

**Kim Jong Sin**

A battle on Height 1211, a hero height (oil painting)

# Agrarian Reform Enforced in Our Country under the Leadership of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of Revolution (6)

## 5. Historic Agrarian Reform Law and Measures for Its Execution

**Having created full preconditions for an agrarian reform, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, promulgated the historic Agrarian Reform Law he himself had formulated, and took measures for its thorough enforcement.**

### 1) The Agrarian Reform Law

**Busy as he was immediately after liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, personally went to many parts of the countryside for the agrarian reform. Consulting peasants about the ways of solving the land problem there, he acquainted himself concretely with their demands and the actual conditions of the rural communities, and, on this basis, framed in person the historic Agrarian Reform Law.**

The Law thus shaped by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, was debated at the Fifth Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of our Party, and announced on March 5, 1946.

Follows the full text of the "Law of Agrarian Reform in North Korea," an immortal document personally drawn up by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

#### THE LAW OF AGRARIAN REFORM IN NORTH KOREA

**Article 1.** The agrarian reform in north Korea is a historical and economic necessity. The tasks to be fulfilled in the agrarian reform are to repeal landownership by Japanese and by Korean landlords and the tenant system and transfer the use of land to the peasants who till it. The agricultural system in north Korea shall rely on peasant economy of private ownership by peasants not in bondage to landlords.

**Article 2.** Land to be confiscated and passed into the possession of peasants shall be as follows:

a. Land owned by Japanese state, Japanese and by Korean landlords and the tenant system and transfer the use of land to the peasants who till it. The agricultural system in north Korea shall rely on peasant economy of private ownership by peasants not in bondage to landlords.

b. Land owned by traitors to the Korean nation and by those who did harm to the interests of the Korean people and actively co-operated with the apparatuses of the Japanese imperialist rule, and the land belonging to those who fled from their localities when Korea was liberated from the Japanese imperialist oppression.

**Article 3.** Land to be confiscated and distributed to peasants gratis is as follows:

a. Land of Korean landlords exceeding 5 *chongbo* for one household.

b. Land of those who leased all their land to others, not tilling it themselves.

c. All land continuously leased to others, irrespective of acreage.

d. Land of shrines, monasteries and other religious bodies above 5 *chongbo*.

**Article 4.** Land outside the category of confiscation is as follows:

a. Land owned by schools, scientific institutions and hospitals.

b. Land belonging to persons who performed meritorious deeds in the struggle for the freedom and independence of Korea against the aggression of Japanese imperialism, and their families, and land belonging to persons who rendered distinguished services in developing Korean national culture, and their families, as prescribed in a special decision of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea.

**Article 5.** All land confiscated according to Articles 2 and 3 shall be transferred gratis to peasants as their permanent possessions.

**Article 6.**

a. The land confiscated shall be placed at the disposal of the people's committee to be shared out to hired peasants, landless peasants and short-landed peasants.

b. Land tilled by peasants themselves shall be left intact.

c. Landlords who want to till land for themselves shall get land, but in other counties, with equal right with the peasants under this Agrarian Reform Law.

**Article 7.** The distribution of land to peasants shall be completed with the registration in the land registers of the certificates of landownership issued by the provincial people's committees.

**Article 8.** Land given to peasants under this Law shall be immune to ordinary debts and burdens.

**Article 9.** All debts of hired and other peasants to be paid to landlords whose land is confiscated under this Law are cancelled.

**Article 10.** Sale, purchase, lease and mortgage of land distributed to peasants under this Law shall be prohibited.

**Article 11.** Draught animal, farm implements, all the buildings of dwelling houses, building sites, etc., of the landlords shall be confiscated according to Paragraph a, Article 3, and left at the disposal of the people's committees, which shall distribute them to landless hired peasants and short-landed peasants according to Article 6 of this Law. All the buildings confiscated may be transferred to schools, hospitals and other public organs for their use.

**Article 12.** Orchards and fruit trees of the Japanese state, Japanese and all the Japanese organizations shall be confiscated and left to the care of the provincial people's committees. Orchards and fruit trees owned by the Korean landlords whose land is confiscated according to Paragraph a, Article 3 of this Law shall be confiscated and left to the care of the people's committees.

**Article 13.** All the mountains and forests, except small ones owned by peasants, shall be confiscated and put at the disposal of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea.

**Article 14.** All the irrigation setups belonging to owners of land confiscated under this Law shall be put gratis at the disposal of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea.

**Article 15.** The agrarian reform shall be enforced under the guidance of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea. The agrarian reform in the local areas shall be entrusted to the provincial, county and sub-county people's committees and that in the villages to the rural committees elected at general meetings of hired peasants, landless tenants and short-landed tenants.

**Article 16.** This Law shall be effective from the moment of its promulgation.

**Article 17.** The enforcement of the agrarian reform shall be completed before the end of March 1946. The certificates of landownership shall be issued before June 20 this year.

March 5, 1946

**KIM IL SUNG**
**Chairman of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea**

The Agrarian Reform Law personally formulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, was a revolutionary and unique law which enabled us to solve most thoroughly the peasant and agricultural questions in the stage of our anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. It was a great law embodying the Leader's far-reaching plan for the reorganization of our rural economy on the socialist lines and the correct solution of the socialist rural questions. And it was a popular law reflecting most accurately the eager demand and the age-old desire of our peasants to own land and till it for themselves.

Therefore, no sooner had the Agrarian Reform Law been announced than it received enthusiastic welcome and unqualified support from the peasants all over the country.

Peasants' rallies were held in all parts of the country in support of the historic Agrarian Reform Law. They sent tens of thousands of letters to the great Leader, General Kim Il Sung, who fulfilled their long-cherished desire for land, expressing their immeasurable reverence and gratitude to him, and presented him with gifts imbued with their best wishes.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, saw that the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea took a series of legal steps for the accurate execution of the Agrarian Reform Law which was so enthusiastically supported by the peasants.

Following the promulgation of the Agrarian Reform Law, the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea made public the "Law on Expedient Measures for Enforcement of the Agrarian Reform."

The Law on Expedient Measures stipulates that the landlords who sell, burn, conceal, impair or dispose of the buildings, farm implements and draught animals which are to be confiscated under the Agrarian Reform Law shall be severely punished in the name of the people and that those who buy them be also punished simultaneously.

The Provisional People's Committee of North Korea published a decree indicating the immediate tasks for the execution of the Agrarian Reform Law, and announced the "Rules Relative to the Application of the Agrarian Reform Law," in which were specified answers to the practical problems which would arise in carrying out the reform—the organization of the rural committees and their tasks; the lands and properties to be confiscated and the methods of their confiscation and distribution; and the methods of confiscating and disposing of the orchards, forests and irrigation facilities.

All these legal steps proved effective in the accurate implementation of such a difficult revolutionary task as the agrarian reform.

### 2) Measures for Enforcement of the Agrarian Reform Law

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, energetically organized and enlisted the whole Party and the entire people in the struggle for the agrarian reform after a number of legal steps were taken for it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said:

**"First and foremost, our Party devoted all its efforts to the successful accomplishment of the agrarian reform which held the most important place in the democratic reforms. The Party did a great deal of work: in order to ensure the victory of the toiling peasants in the sharp class struggle of the tenant farmers and farm hands against the landlords, it sent to the countryside its best members and workers, the leading detachment in the building of the country; it formed more than 11,500 rural committees with farm hands and poor peasants as their core and ensured the correct execution of the Agrarian Reform Law in the interests of the toiling peasants; and it removed the wicked landlords to other regions in order to smash the resistance of the landlords and eliminate their reactionary influence on the backward sections of the peasantry. At the same time, we sent out able Party propagandists to all parts of the country to explain and bring home to the broad peasant masses the historic significance of the agrarian reform, thus enhancing their class consciousness and exposing and smashing in good time the reactionary false rumours and vile propaganda spread by the landlords and all the other reactionary elements."**

(Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, pp. 214-15.)

For the successful carrying out of the agrarian reform, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, mobilized the whole Party, from the Party Central Committee to the organs at the lowest level, to render assistance to the people's committees and positive guidance and help to the peasants.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, took concrete measures for the victory of the toiling peasants including tenant farmers and farm hands in the sharp class struggle against the landlords: he sent out to the countryside the best Party members and those progressive workers who had strong organization and high revolutionary spirit to secure the unclearing role of the Party members and the leading role of the working class in the agrarian reform.

In response to the call of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, a large number of workers went to the countryside.

They led and helped the rural committees to function strictly on the class stand and reliably protected their activities from the subversive manoeuvres of the landlords and reactionaries. The workers explained and propagated in easy terms the Agrarian Reform Law and its significance among the peasants, and helped them actively in their struggle to shatter the insidious manoeuvres of the landlords, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation, who fought tooth and nail to thwart the agrarian reform, and of the spies and subversive elements sent in by the U.S. imperialist occupationists in south Korea and their lackeys.

The peasant masses, who were given a positive support by the working class, realized that they were not alone in the struggle against the feudal force but had a strong ally. This gave them a greater confidence and roused them to the fight against the landlords and reactionaries. The worker-peasant alliance was thus strengthened still more in the course of carrying out the agrarian reform.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, saw that the rural committees were organized with the poor peasants and farm hands, who had a keen interest in the thorough enforcement of the agrarian reform and knew the rural conditions better than anyone else, as the main constituents. This was for the purpose of making the peasant masses play the leading role in the agrarian reform and become its executors under the guidance and assistance of the working class.

The rural committee was an organization which would enlist the peasants in the agrarian reform. A peasants' organization, it was to prepare and carry out the agrarian reform and bear a direct responsibility for it.

Thanks to the wise measures taken by the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, general assemblies of farm hands and tenant farmers were held in all parts of the countryside, where rural committees were organized at the democratic will of the peasants. Each committee consisted of five to nine active peasants who gained the deep confidence of the poor peasants, farm hands and tenant farmers.

Over 11,500 rural committees formed with 90,697 able peasants became the direct executors of the agrarian reform.

Along with this, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, directed a serious attention particularly to strengthening the security organs and the people's armed forces and enhancing their role so as to crush the insidious, manoeuvres of the enemy and guarantee by force of arms the successful carrying out of the agrarian reform.

He took care that the security men should shatter in good time the subversive machinations of the landlord class and reactionaries in active co-operation with the local people's committees and discharge their own duties satisfactorily in the agrarian reform.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, led the security men to purge the government and social organizations of landlords, pro-Japanese elements and other reactionaries who had wormed themselves into them and ensure the purity of those organizations, and the rural committees. The Leader saw to it that the people's armed forces were reinforced, that the area along the 38th Parallel was strictly guarded to prevent the landlords and reactionaries in the northern half of the Republic from conspiring with the U.S. imperialist occupationists in south Korea and with their minions, and that the spies and subversive elements dispatched by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys were ferreted out and purged in good time.

For the successful agrarian reform, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, dispatched the able propagandists of the Party to all parts of the countryside and led them to conduct preferentially the political propaganda work among the peasants by various methods and in diverse forms.

Before sending out the propagandists to the countryside, the Leader directly received them to show them in detail the direction and way of propaganda in the countryside and teach them minutely how to get in touch with the peasants and what style of work they should follow. Moreover, he himself wrote even propaganda and agitation materials. This was not all. The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, despite his busy schedule, went to various parts of the countryside and guided the propagandists in their work. In the meantime, he himself explained to the peasants the Agrarian Reform Law and its significance.

Infinitely inspired by the Leader's on-the-spot guidance, the propagandists, who had come to the countryside in hearty response to his call, explained and propagated in easy terms the Agrarian Reform Law and its significance and the mission of the rural committees among the broad masses of the peasants, increased their class consciousness by exposing the crimes of the Japanese imperialists and the landlords.

The professional art troupes and the students' drama circles were also enlisted in the political propaganda work. They encouraged the peasants through their colourful art performances.

Besides, the propagandists actively carried on the cultural enlightenment work in the countryside: they popularized the revolutionary songs among the peasants and taught them the Korean letters.

The Party also set in motion various propaganda and agitation media like radio and publication to explain and bring home to the broad peasant masses the Agrarian Reform Law and its significance, the practical questions arising in its execution and the steps taken by the Party and the people's power.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, took measures to strengthen the united front with the democratic political parties and social organizations so as to secure the overwhelming predominance of the revolutionary forces over the counter-revolutionary forces in the agrarian reform.

Following the wise policy of the Leader, the political parties and social organizations embraced in the democratic united front participated in the carrying out of the agrarian reform as a united and organized force.

When the historic Agrarian Reform Law was promulgated, the political parties and social organizations affiliated with the democratic united front issued a joint statement in support of the Law and sent out their representatives to the localities for active cooperation in the carrying out of the agrarian reform.

More than 3 million members of the political parties and social organizations, in addition to the members of our Party, were enlisted in the agrarian reform. They came to the assistance of the rural committees. Particularly great role was played by hundreds of thousands of youths who did a great deal of work for the agrarian reform: they went into the midst of the peasants, explained the Leader's policy on the agrarian reform, organized the self-defence corps and clamped down the opponents of the agrarian reform to the last.

The agrarian reform was successfully carried out as a whole-Party and all-people struggle in our country under the condition that the worker-peasant alliance was cemented, that the democratic united front was strengthened and that the power machine and means of violence were built up solidly, thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and to his policy.

**Kim Jun**

**(To Be Continued)**

EDITORIAL

# Great Victory of Chinese People and World People

**A joint resolution of Albania, Algeria and 20 other countries on restoring the right of representation of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and expelling the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations and all its bodies was adopted with the overwhelming majority vote of 76:35 at the 26th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on October 25, despite the vicious tricks of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, according to reports.**

This marked the total bankruptcy of the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists who had resorted to all sorts of tricks against the restoration of the right of representation of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations over the last 20 years and more. The People's Republic of China has now regained its full-fledged, lawful rights in the General Assembly, the Security Council and all other bodies of the United Nations. Meanwhile, the Chiang Kai-shek clique who were buttressed by the U.S. imperialists have been expelled from the United Nations.

This is one more great historic event in the world political life since World War II.

The restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China with nearly a quarter of the world population in the United Nations and in all its bodies is a great victory of the Chinese people and a common victory of all the progressive people of the world who treasure justice and truth.

It is a shining victory of the revolutionary diplomacy of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people.

At the same time, it signifies a shameful defeat and a serious blow to the U.S. imperialists who have pursued a hostile policy of blockade and isolation against the People's Republic of China and to the world reactionaries who have tailed behind them.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over and warmly hail this victory won by the Chinese people.

That the People's Republic of China now holds its lawful rights in the United Nations and the Chiang Kai-shek clique have been expelled from the United Nations and all its bodies means the total bankruptcy of the malicious hostile policy of blockade and isolation against China pursued by the U.S. imperialists in and outside the United Nations.

The U.S. imperialists have persistently followed the policy of blockade and isolation against the socialist countries, while feverishly carrying on the manoeuvres of aggression and war everywhere in the world since World War II with the sinister aim of dominating the world. In this the U.S. imperialists directed great efforts to none other than blockading, isolating and suffocating the People's Republic of China.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"When the people's revolution triumphed in China the U.S. imperialists refused to recognize the People's Republic of China but took a hostile attitude towards it from the first days of its existence and resorted to all sorts of vicious manoeuvres to blockade and isolate China by mobilizing all reactionary forces."**

To blockade and isolate the People's Republic of China, the U.S. imperialists occupied Taiwan, the inviolable territory of the People's Republic of China, and incessantly committed military provocations against the Chinese people, denying the very existence of the People's Republic of China which holds a vast area of the Asian continent. In the United Nations, too, the U.S. imperialists malignantly obstructed the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China and put up the so-called "two Chinas" hoax and worked hard to back up the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

But this was as ridiculous as trying to stem the flow of a river with both palms.

The U.S. imperialists desperately pursued a hostile policy towards the People's Republic of China, yet it was not the People's Republic of China but U.S. imperialism itself which was isolated.

Despite the U.S. imperialists' policy of blockade and isolation, the People's Republic of China has steadily increased her political, economic and military might and thereby grown and developed into a socialist power standing imposingly on the Asian continent and her influence and international position has grown with each passing day. Thus in recent years it has become an irresistible world trend to recognize the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate government of the Chinese people and establish diplomatic relations with her, and even the allies and satellite countries of U.S. imperialism have chosen the road of developing state relations with the People's Republic of China, rebelling against the U.S. imperialists' hostile policy of blockade and isolation towards China.

The fact that at the current UN General Assembly session the overwhelming majority of the UN member states voted for the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique reflected to the full such general trend of situation.

At the current session of the UN General Assembly the U.S. imperialists resorted to all sorts of vicious and crafty tricks, putting forward such preposterous "proposals" as "important question resolution" and "complex dual representation resolution" in an attempt to prevent the restoration of the lawful right of the People's Republic of China and expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. But they could not stem the general trend of situation after all.

This is a natural outcome of the development of history.

The crushing defeat of the U.S. imperialists at the current session of the UN General Assembly is another clear testimony to the fact that the days have gone never to return when the U.S. imperialists could behave audaciously, and it is becoming ever harder for them to act as they please and they are rushing headlong towards final doom.

The U.S. imperialists are writhing in agony in face of the powerful struggle of the world people and are isolated from and repudiated not only by the world people but by their imperialist colleagues as well.

The shameful defeat of the U.S. imperialists in the United Nations also clearly shows what a miserable end the U.S. imperialists' followers and puppets who have betrayed their nation and people meet.

The Chiang Kai-shek clique who have made last-ditch efforts to prolong their remaining days, clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. imperialists, have been thrown into a pit of destruction by the furious storm of the times.

History has passed a stern judgement not only to the Chiang Kai-shek clique but also to all the puppets and followers of the U.S. imperialists.

Only doom like the present miserable lot of the Chiang Kai-shek clique awaits the traitors and quislings and the puppets of the imperialists.

The betrayers and the puppets of the imperialists forsaken by their people are bound to be forsaken by history and thrown into the garbage bin.

The followers and puppets of the U.S. imperialists are now in deep grief like mourners at a funeral and they are floundering in confusion.

The Sato group which, as a faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism, has shown exceptional zeal in executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of antagonizing China and came out as a "co-sponsor" of the U.S. imperialists' "resolution" at the current session of the UN General Assembly is now finding itself at the end of its tether, met with Japanese people's strong protest against and denunciation of its treacherous U.S.-toeing policy. In Japan today, mass resistance to the Sato group which has fawned upon and kowtowed to the U.S. imperialists, going against the unanimous demand and desire of the Japanese people, is developing into a struggle to overthrow it.

The Chiang Kai-shek clique who have subsisted entirely under the bayonet-supported protection of U.S. imperialism are in the depths of despair and pessimism, utterly forsaken by the world people. To "console" the Chiang Kai-shek clique, their forlorn stooges, the U.S. imperialists blared that they would observe their "commitments" in the future, too. But it is clear to everyone that nothing can save the moribund Chiang Kai-shek clique from their doom.

Though they tried with so much frenzy employing every possible means and method, the U.S. imperialists whom the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique put absolute belief in could not save the Chiang Kai-shek clique they had led for scores of years and could not prevent their expulsion from the United Nations. This could not but be a bolt from the blue for the Pak Jung Hi clique. When the Chiang Kai-shek clique were expelled from the United Nations, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, who are a twin brother of the Chiang Kai-shek clique as lackeys of the U.S. imperialists and have been engaged in bartering away the country and the people, cried that they were greatly "shocked," and they were at a loss what to do, seized with uneasiness and fear.

This is by no means fortuitous.

**The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who are maintaining their remaining days by clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. imperialist master see their near future in the present sad fate of the Chiang Kai-shek clique.**

The lot of the puppets who subsist, betraying the country and the people and serving the imperialist aggressors, cannot be otherwise.

Confusion taking place among the U.S. imperialists as well as the Sato group of Japan and the Chiang Kai-shek and Pak Jung Hi puppet cliques fully reflects the uneasiness and fretfulness of the moribund.

Today the general situation is turning more and more favourable to the people engaged in revolution and more and more unfavourable to the reactionaries.

The U.S. imperialists who are hit in all parts of the world and find themselves in a vise of difficulties within and without are persistently intensifying the policies of aggression and war, holding an olive branch in one hand and brandishing a bayonet in the other to extricate themselves from the predicament.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists, quite disinclined to pull out of Asia, are leaving no stone unturned to recover from the military and political defeats they sustained in this area.

Despite the repeated warnings and protests of the world people, the U.S. imperialists are trying to attain their aggressive aim against Indochina with new vicious scheme, while persisting in their war of aggression in Indochina, and are acting without discretion to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea and working hard to occupy as ever Taiwan, part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China.

Along with this, the U.S. imperialists, acting upon the "new Asia policy," are speeding up the rearming of Japanese militarism and using it as their "shock force" in Asian aggression.

The U.S. imperialists are twaddling about a sort of "change in policy." But, there is no change in their policies of aggression and war. If there is any, it is that they have become more cunning and vicious.

With no desperate schemings can the U.S. imperialists stamp out the revolutionary forces of Asia or hold in check the victorious advance of the world people for freedom and liberation, national independence and socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"The victory of socialism and the downfall of imperialism are the main trends of our times that no force can check."**

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the changed, stark reality of today and draw a proper lesson from it.

If the U.S. imperialists, ignoring the demand and desire of the world people, persistently go against the trends of the times, they will meet only a heavier defeat.

And those who are engrossed in acts betraying the country and nation, clinging to the coat tails of the imperialists, will get nothing but a shameful destruction.

It is an inexorable truth that justice will win and injustice will be defeated.

# Seventh Meeting of Preliminary Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Held

**The seventh meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations was held in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom on November 3.**

That day, too, a large number of our reporters, south Korean reporters and foreign newsmen turned up at Panmunjom to cover the meeting.

The meeting continued the discussion of the question of the agenda of the full-dress talks, on which no agreement was reached at the sixth meeting.

At 11 sharp, the members of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Tae Hui entered the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and exchanged greetings with the members of the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society and then both sides entered into the discussion of the question.

At the sixth meeting the south Korean side refused to accept the fair and reasonable proposal of our side concerning the agenda of the full-dress talks and put forward its proposal, dividing into 5 points the questions contained in the agenda proposed by our side. But there is an essential difference between the agenda of the full-dress talks proposed by our side and those suggested by the south Korean side.

Our side clearly laid it down as the agenda of the full-dress talks to alleviate the sufferings not only of the families but also of the relatives and friends in order to lessen as much as possible the tribulations of the compatriots living separated in the north and south, whereas the south Korean side confined the topics of discussion at the full-dress talks only to the question of families and omitted that of relatives and friends, arguing that "the duty of the Red Cross" is only "to search for the divided families." Our side expressly provided for freedom of travel and postal exchange between the families, relatives and friends, which is of basic significance in mitigating the hardships of compatriots living apart in the north and south, but the south Korean side excluded this question. When our side reflected the wish to lighten the sufferings of the divided families, relatives and friends simultaneously and at the earliest possible date, the south Korean side, talking about a sort of "order" and "method," suggested tackling matters stage by stage and slowly, starting with the confirmation of the fate and whereabouts through the Red Cross before effecting correspondence and proceeding to the realization of travel.

At the meeting that day Kim Tae Hui, head of our delegation, said that today the families, relatives and friends living divided in the north and south and the entire compatriots are watching the talks with great attention and expectation and they eagerly hope for a correct settlement of the question of the agenda of the full-dress talks in conformity with the desire of the people. He once again requested the south Korean side to agree to placing as it is on the agenda of the full-dress talks the most reasonable proposal our side had already advanced fully reflecting the humanitarian principle of the Red Cross and the ardent desire of the people.

But, at the meeting, too, the south Korean side insisted on its claim, repeating unreasonable arguments that "the duty and highest goal of the Red Cross" is only "to search for the divided families," "it is characteristic of the work of the Red Cross to relieve people of the pressing and urgent difficulties," the work for lessening such sufferings should be "carried out stage by stage according to order" and even making the preposterous utterances that the proposal of our side "is contradictory to the character of the talks" and our side is "impatient" and "hasty."

Stressing that whether the agenda of the full-dress talks are correctly set or not is a vital issue directly connected with the question—to what extent the sufferings of the families, relatives and friends separated in the north and south can be alleviated, Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, fully analyzed the unreasonableness of the proposal of the south Korean side.

He said that the proposal of our side as to the agenda of the full-dress talks is a more comprehensive and active one, whereas the proposal of the south Korean side is a partial one and a passive one greatly restricting even the question of families.

Pointing first to the fact that the south Korean side confines the topics of discussion at the full-dress talks only to the question of families torn apart in the north and south, excluding the relatives and friends, Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, said: this runs counter to the ardent hope of the entire people of north and south Korea for mitigation of the tribulations caused by the split and does not conform with the actual conditions of our country where the fellow countrymen of the same blood are separated from each other in the north and south.

Noting that not only the families, but a large number of relatives and friends as well, who are living separated in the north and south due to the partition of the territory and the split of the nation are undergoing immeasurable sufferings, he said: we should under no circumstances forget the sufferings of the relatives and friends, thinking only of the sufferings of the families.

In particular, he said that the business of the Red Cross is the humanitarian work and the spirit respected by Red Cross functionaries is the humanitarian spirit and added that the Red Cross is duty bound to alleviate the sufferings of people to the maximum. The South Korean Red Cross Society side, he emphasized, should deeply ponder over ways for lessening the sufferings of the families, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and south even a minute, even a second earlier and in a better way, conscious of the weighty national task assigned to it and humanitarian Red Cross spirit and should accept the just proposal of our side as it is.

Pointing out that the south Korean side did not suggest the freedom of travel and correspondence between the families, relatives and friends living separated in the north and south, head of the delegation Kim Tae Hui said that this meant omission of the most fundamental and most pressing point in alleviating the hardships of the compatriots dispersed in the north and south. Under the present situation in which the country remains split into the north and south, he stressed, it is not possible at all to mitigate the tribulations of the families, relatives and friends who cannot visit each other, living separated in the north and south, nor is it possible to easily solve the question of locating families and the question of their reunion, unless the free travel and correspondence are realized. If the south Korean side is interested in realizing the desire of our compatriots who are anxiously awaiting the day when the families, relatives and friends living separated in the north and south will freely visit and meet each other and hear from each other through postal exchange, it should agree to including in the agenda of the full-dress talks the question pertaining to the free travel and correspondence between the families, relatives and friends living apart in the north and south, he declared.

Noting that there was an essential difference between the proposals of the two sides as to what should be done for alleviating the sufferings of the compatriots split in the north and south at the earliest possible time, he said: the difference is that when our side wants to realize simultaneously and at the earliest possible date all the matters—free travel, free correspondence, search for families and their reunion—proceeding from the stand to alleviate the sufferings of the compatriots dispersed in the north and south at the earliest possible time by turning to account all possibilities and conditions available, the south Korean side sets complicate stages even in the question confined to locating the families torn apart in the north and south, saying that other matters should be settled after the fate and whereabouts of the "divided families" are confirmed and they are notified of this.

Asking why it was necessary to set complicate stages and order in lessening the tribulations of our nation when its pains brought by split had reached the limit of endurance, he held that for the earliest alleviation of the sufferings of the families, relatives and friends living separated in the north and south, the three items of the agenda—their free travel and mutual visits, free correspondence and locating families and arranging their reunion—should all be realized as early as possible.

He demanded the south Korean side to accept the proposal of our side which is in full accord with the desire of the entire people who are undergoing sufferings, separated in the north and south, and with the humanitarian principle of the Red Cross and which is a most realistic and fair proposal for alleviating at the earliest possible date the sufferings of the families, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and south.

At the meeting our side repeatedly asked the south Korean side why it tries to exclude the question of relatives and friends, limiting the topics of discussion to that of families and why it opposes free travel and exchange of letters between the families, relatives and friends dispersed in the north and south.

The south Korean side could not answer to this and repeated only its far-fetched argument.

After all, that day, too, no agreement was reached on the question of the agenda of the full-dress talks despite the sincere efforts of our side, because the south Korean side showed insincere attitude.

That day the members of the delegation of our side and its suite members were invited to a luncheon given by the south Korean side in return for the luncheon arranged by our side on October 20.

It was agreed that the date of the next meeting be decided by the direct telephone between the two sides.

# Sincere Efforts for North-South Economic, Cultural Interchange

**Our Party and the Government of the Republic set forth a just and fair policy on the country's independent peaceful reunification and have done everything in their power to materialize it. At the same time, they have consistently advocated economic and cultural interchange between the north and the south and striven positively for its realization.**

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, instructed as follows:

**"We have maintained time and again that if the south Korean authorities cannot accept the Confederation, then the nation's tribulations caused by the division should at least be softened by effecting north-south economic and cultural exchange, leaving aside political questions for the time being."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 190.)

Economic and cultural exchange between the north and the south is of great significance. It will make it possible to organically combine the industry of north Korea with the agriculture of south Korea, accelerate the unified, independent development of the national economy, restore the devastated south Korean economy, stabilize the living of the afflicted south Korean people, and develop the time-honoured national culture in a unified way.

When mutual contacts and cooperation are realized through economic and cultural interchange, the distinctions between the north and the south will dwindle and understanding and harmony be stepped up and, accordingly, the country's peaceful reunification be hastened further still. That is why our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently advocated and are advocating economic and cultural exchange between the north and the south.

In pursuance of the policy on the country's reunification laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, our Party and the Government of the Republic put forward long ago a proposal for economic and cultural interchange between the north and the south. At the Geneva conference convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question in 1954, they, putting forward a programme for country's independent peaceful reunification, made a proposal for north-south economic and cultural exchange.

☆ In October of the same year, the Eighth Session of the Supreme People's Assembly, reflecting the entire Korean people's desire for country's peaceful reunification, adopted an appeal on realizing economic and cultural interchange between north and south Korea and achieving the country's peaceful reunification at the earliest possible date.

☆ In his report on the work of the Central Committee to the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in April 1956, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, clarified the just and fair stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic to achieve the country's independent peaceful reunification at the earliest possible date and stressed the need to materialize economic and cultural interchange between the north and the south. The declaration of the Third Party Congress, adopted according to his teaching, points out:

"We hope that the abundant electric power, coal, timber in north Korea and the fruits of labour of the north Korean people will also be shared by our fellow countrymen in south Korea, and we maintain that a condition be created, in which scientists, cultural workers and artists of north and south Korea can exchange their achievements and experiences, and combine their wisdom and talent to carry forward our brilliant national culture."

☆ In his report at the tenth anniversary celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in September 1958, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, stressed again that in order to restore the totally devastated national economy in south Korea and improve the seriously deteriorated living of the people there it was necessary to conduct economic interchange between the north and the south.

☆ In his historic speech delivered at the 15th anniversary celebration of the August 15 liberation held in August 1960, he reclarified our Party's unshakable position and basic principle on the country's reunification and stressed that only by relying on the powerful economic foundation of the northern half, was it possible for south Korea to develop the national industry and boost agricultural production and that if the entire people pooled their strength and exploited their rich resources and developed the national economy in a unified way relying on the powerful heavy industry in the northern half, all of them would be able to live as well as others. He said as follows:

**"If the south Korean authorities think that even the Confederation we propose is still unacceptable to them, we once again propose that a purely economic commission composed of representatives of business circles of north and south Korea be set up, to exchange goods between the north and the south and to cooperate with and help each other in economic construction."** ("On the South Korean Revolution and National Reunification," p. 216.)

**"We once again propose that the mutual visit of cultural missions and mutual exchange in all fields including science, culture, arts and sports be materialized between the north and the south."** (Ibid., p. 217.)

☆ The Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly convened in November 1960 adopted the "Recommendations on Realizing Economic and Cultural Exchange and Cooperation between North and South Korea and Promoting Independent Development of National Economy in South Korea," putting forward a rational proposal for rehabilitation and development of south Korea's agriculture, fisheries, industry, science, culture, public health, etc., in an allround way in reliance on the powerful economic foundation laid in the northern half of the Republic.

☆ The Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly held in April 1964 made an overture to offer necessary materials and every possible assistance to help save the south Korean economy from the catastrophe, facilitate its normal development and ensure the stabilized living of the south Korean people. According to the overture, the Government of the Republic will supply south Korea with 2,000,000 *sok* (300,000 tons) of rice, 100,000 tons of structural material, 1,000,000,000 kwh of electricity, 10,000 tons of chemical fibre, great quantities of cement, timber and machines every year, and take over jobless south Korean workers to the northern half of the Republic so as to ensure them job and a stabilized life.

Besides, over the past years, our Party and the Government of the Republic raised a great number of questions out of compatriotic love and strove in every way for their materialization. They include the questions of sending relief goods to the south Korean people, taking over the south Korean vagrant orphans and relieving them, ensuring conditions for south Korean fishermen to catch fish freely in the territorial waters of the northern half of the Republic, forming a single team of north and south Korean sportsmen to jointly participate in the international games, and exchanging anti-epidemic information.

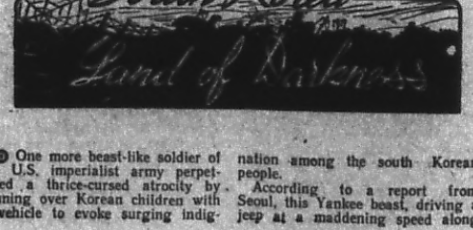
☆ The Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly held in April this year set forth the eight-point national-salvation programme for country's reunification. This programme also pointed to the need to conduct economic interchange between the north and the south and effect mutual cooperation in the domains of science, culture, arts and sports to alleviate the sufferings of the people caused by the national split and restore the severed national ties.

The policy of independent national reunification put forward by our Party and the Government of the Republic and their concrete proposals for realizing economic and cultural exchange between the north and the south are the embodiments of the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. They are the realistic policy and proposals proceeding from the earnest desire of our people and the national interests and are acceptable to anyone and fully realizable.

This notwithstanding, the successive puppet rulers in south Korea have opposed our rational, fair and just proposals unconditionally at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and repressed with bayonets the ever-growing tendency of national reunification among the south Korean people. Not only that. They have continuously placed great obstacles in the way of country's reunification while indulging in treacherous acts.

The entire people in north and south Korea will foil all sorts of obstructive machinations of the enemy and tear down the barriers lying between the north and the south and surely accomplish the sacred cause of country's reunification.

**Kim Myong Suk**




◎ One more beast-like soldier of the U.S. imperialist army perpetrated a thrice-cursed atrocity by running over Korean children with a vehicle to evoke surging indignation among the south Korean people.

According to a report from Seoul, this Yankee beast, driving a jeep at a maddening speed along the road in front of Kumo-dong, Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, on November 2, deliberately hit south Korean children, Pak Jae Dok and his brother Pak Bong Dok, when they stepped aside to give way to the vehicle, killing them on the spot.

This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are two-legged beasts in human skin and blood-thirsty wolves.

Enraged by the blood-curdling atrocity of the GI, the family members of the victims and the nearby inhabitants strongly demanded the immediate arrest of the murderer, with a towering determination to finish him off.

◎ The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, at the dictates of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, are viciously scheming to sell off south Korean workers to foreign monopoly capitalists as slaves.

The puppet gang, according to a report from Seoul, revealed on November 1 its heinous intention to trade off 118 south Korean metal and engineering workers to West Germany and Southeast Asia.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, who stoop to any infamy in covering the expense for an aggressive war and lining their own pockets, have already auctioned off many south Koreans to plunderers in West Germany and other countries as slaves, deceiving them with sugar-coated words that they can "make money" if they go abroad.

Quite contrary to the advertisement of the puppet gang, those south Koreans sold off to foreign countries, however, undergo harsh maltreatment and humiliation at the hands of foreign capitalists, subjected to slavish rightlessness and toil, hunger and death.

This notwithstanding, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who pay no heed to the sufferings and misfortunes of the people continue to sell off fellow countrymen, committing a crime indelible down through the generations to come.

◎ According to a dispatch from Seoul, police bandits of the puppet northern police station in Seoul perpetrated on November 2 an atrocity against six newsmen of different papers in Seoul including a certain Soh of **Tong-a Ilbo** when they were engaged in news coverage. The policemen sprang upon the newsmen in group and gave them a drubbing, heaping wild words upon them.

The policemen committed such a barbarous outrage to prevent the newsmen from covering the struggle of the female workers of a transport service who had risen for the right to existence.

Meanwhile, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique formed even a special investigation group with their evil stooges in the puppet Seoul district public procurators' office in order to intensify their press gag. And they, raising a row of "investigation" of south Korean press organs, arrested and imprisoned two representatives of the periodicals **Pobjong Pyongron** and **Chongchi Pyongron** on November 10.

In fear of the exposure of their treacherous acts and misrule, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are now hell-bent on press gag.

(Continued from Page 2)

contributing to safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, have accomplished with credit the historic task of socialist industrialization in a short span of time, upholding the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence under the difficult conditions that the country is divided into two parts by U.S. imperialism and its provocative manoeuvres continue, and have converted their once backward country into a socialist industrial state with a solid independent national economy, powerful all-people defence system and brilliant national culture and consolidated the northern half of the Republic as the reliable base of the Korean revolution.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has further expanded day by day its relations with various countries of the world and its international prestige and position is rising ever higher.

The Viet Nam side is greatly rejoiced over and proud of the tremendous successes of the Korean people, regards them as their own, and sincerely wishes the Korean people more brilliant success in carrying out the vast tasks of the Six-Year National Economy Plan put forth at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Viet Nam side sternly denounces U.S. imperialism for having turned south Korea into its military base and new colony and trying to perpetuate the split of Korea and vehemently denounces the cunning manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists who are reinforcing the strength of the puppet army on a large scale in south Korea and rapidly "modernizing" it under the signboard of "reduction" of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea and frantically pushing ahead with preparations for a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Viet Nam side vehemently denounces U.S. imperialism for having instigated the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to conclude the so-called "south Korea-Japan treaty," thereby paving the way for the Japanese militarists to reinvade south Korea.

The two sides strongly denounce the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for hurling tens of thousands of south Korean youth and middle-aged into the war of aggression in south Viet Nam as cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism.

The Viet Nam side expresses active support to the just struggle of the south Korean people, youth and students who are vigorously fighting for freedom, liberation and national reunification, frustrating the new war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and the reinvasion scheme of Japanese militarism and smashing the fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the dual lackeys of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam resolutely demand that U.S. imperialism withdraw from south Korea to let the Korean people solve their internal affairs independently, fully support the just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify Korea peacefully on a democratic basis without outside interference and wholly support the 8-point national salvation programme set forth at the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Viet Nam side expressed its conviction that under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea the Korean people who have inherited the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle would further consolidate and develop the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic and surely achieve the reunification of the country.

The two sides strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists for their scheme to stamp out the revolutionary movement of the peoples of Asian countries by encouraging the Japanese militarists under the signboard of the "Nixon doctrine."

The two sides, considering that the present international situation is developing in favour of the struggle of the world people for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism and to the disadvantage of imperialism and reactionary forces, reclarified their firm determination to resolutely fight against the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, in unity with the world working class, in unity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and in unity with all the progressive people of the world.

The two sides note with satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity forged between the two Parties of Korea and Viet Nam and between the peoples of the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are consolidating and developing as the days go by.

The Korean people and the Vietnamese people traversed the prolonged arduous road of revolution for independence and freedom in the past period and are today fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and struggling for the cause of socialism and communism, the common ideal.

The peoples of the two countries who share joy and sorrow with each other and are united with each other by the sentiments of unshakable militant friendship always deeply understand and support and encourage each other in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and in the cause of socialist construction.

The Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people render enthusiastic support and assistance, material and moral, to the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and in their cause of socialist construction.

The manysided cooperation between the two countries is daily strengthening.

During its stay in Viet Nam the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam signed agreements on tendering military and economic aid by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in 1972.

These documents are another expression of the Korean people's militant solidarity with, and their deep feeling of fraternal friendship for, the Vietnamese people.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly declares that the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will continue to do everything possible to support and encourage the Vietnamese people till they win complete victory in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the entire Vietnamese people express heartfelt deep thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the fraternal Korean people for their precious support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and in the cause of socialist construction.

The present friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, further strengthens the militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Korean peoples and the fraternal relations between the two countries and constitutes a new contribution to the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

# Joint Announcement

## on Visit of Government Economic Delegation of Republic of Iraq to DPRK Issued

**A joint announcement on the visit of the government economic delegation of the Republic of Iraq to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was issued in Pyongyang on October 26.**

**The joint announcement said:**

At the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the government economic delegation of the Republic of Iraq headed by Fakri Y. Kaddori, Member of the Economic Council of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, paid a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between October 18 and 26, 1971.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people, received the delegation and had a friendly conversation with it.

The delegation visited Mangyongdae, the cradle of the Korean revolution, and factories, rural villages and cultural organs in and around Pyongyang and in Hamhung and was accorded warm hospitality.

During the visit of the delegation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, talks were held between the government economic delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade, and the government economic delegation of the Republic of Iraq headed by Fakri Y. Kaddori, Member of the Economic Council of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq.

The joint announcement pointed out:

In an atmosphere of mutual understanding the two sides discussed a number of questions for developing in depth the relations of economic interchange formed between the two countries.

The government economic delegation of the Republic of Iraq highly appreciated the fact that under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, the entire Korean people have carried out the historic task of socialist industrialization in a short space of time by embodying in all fields his great *Juche* idea and the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and thus converted their once backward country into a socialist industrial state with complete political sovereignty, independent national economy, self-defensive defence capacity and brilliant national culture.

The government economic delegation of the Republic of Iraq expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The government economic delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea highly appreciated the successes the Iraqi people have made in firmly defending the gains of the revolution and building the independent national economy of the country and national culture, smashing at every step all sorts of aggressive, subversive and sabotaging machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Zionists, holding high the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle under the correct leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr, their outstanding Leader.

The government economic delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also expressed support to and solidarity with the Iraqi people in their just struggle for the independence and prosperity of the country and the accomplishment of the common cause of the Arab people.

The two sides concluded a protocol on trade and scientific and technical cooperation between the governments of the two countries as a supplement to the agreement on trade and payments signed between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Iraq on July 23, 1959.

To strengthen exchange in the economic field, it was agreed that the Republic of Iraq would export oil and its products to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a long term and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea export irrigation equipment, machines and other goods to the Republic of Iraq.

The two sides stressed the necessity of continuing mutual visits at all levels for the exchange of experiences between them in the economic and technical fields.

The two sides consider that the visit of the government economic delegation of the Republic of Iraq to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will contribute to deepening mutual understanding in the economic field and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

# 17th Anniv. of Start of Algerian Revolution Marked

The Algerian people, who are vigorously marching forward to build a prosperous, sovereign and independent state under the uplifted revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, marked the 17th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution, their glorious national holiday.

In his telegram of greetings to His Excellency Houari Boumediennie, Chairman of the National Council of Revolution and Prime Minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, pointed out as follows:

"The heroic armed struggle waged by the Algerian people against the foreign imperialist aggressors and its shining victory not only ushered in a new epoch in the development of the Algerian revolution but also exerted a great inspiring influence upon the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the African peoples for freedom and independence."

The Algerian people started their sacred armed struggle on November 1, 1954. They unfolded an eight-year-long all-people resistance against the French colonialists who were actively backed by the U.S. imperialists and won a brilliant victory. The victorious revolution put an end to 130-odd-year-long French colonial rule, bringing national liberation to the Algerian people, who proudly hoisted the flag of independence over their beloved fatherland.

The shining victory of the Algerian people's heroic armed struggle was a historic event that ushered in a new era in the development of the Algerian revolution; it also was an epochal event that exerted a great inspiring influence upon the national-liberation struggle of the African peoples and dealt a heavy blow at the imperialists and colonialists.

On the significant occasion the Korean people warmly congratulated the friendly Algerian people and extended militant greetings to them.

After victory in the revolution the Algerian people waged an energetic struggle for the consolidation of the national independence and for the building of an independent national economy and national culture, surmounting all sorts of difficulties under the slogan of self-reliance.

Particularly, under the leadership of Chairman Houari Boumedienne the diligent Algerian people are now fighting gallantly to build socialism, frustrating all descriptions of obstructive manoeuvres of the imperialists. They have scored brilliant successes in the carrying out of the Four-Year Plan for economic independence.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes made by the fraternal Algerian people as over their own and warmly congratulate them.

The Algerian government and people extend their strong support to the righteous struggle waged by the Arab people against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors to defend the national independence and dignity and regain the occupied Arab territories, especially to the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people. The Algerian government and people give active support to the anti-U.S. national-salvation war of resistance of the Indochinese people and the revolutionary cause of the fighting peoples of the three continents.

The Algerian government and people highly appraise the successes the Korean people have scored in socialist construction under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and positively support the just cause of our people for driving the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and realizing the country's independent peaceful reunification. This is great encouragement to the struggle of our people.

The Korean people prize very highly the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Algerian people established firmly through the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle. In the future, too, our people will make an active effort to further strengthen and develop friendship and solidarity with the Algerian people.

The Korean people are convinced that the fraternal Algerian people will achieve greater successes in their struggle for the building of socialism.

# Friendship Visits

★ German writers Paul Herbert Freyer and Peter Gosse arrived here on October 19 by plane for a visit to our country under the plan of cultural exchange for 1971 between our country and the German Democratic Republic.

★ Representative of the National Lawyers Guild of the United States Stanley Falkner, its Vice-Chairman, arrived here on October 19 by plane on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association.

★ A Hungarian educational delegation headed by Arato Ferenc, Curator of the Hungarian National Educational Library and Museum, arrived here on October 19 by plane under the plan of cultural intercourse for 1971 between our country and the Hungarian People's Republic.

★ The members of the Romanian delegation including Gheorghe Videscu, Director of the Consular Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Romanian Socialist Republic, arrived here on October 19 by plane at the invitation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry, to sign a consular agreement between our country and the RSR and a treaty on mutual juridical assistance.

★ Hamud Abdul Aziz, Director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry of the State of Kuwait, and his wife arrived here on October 18 by air for a visit to our country.

★ The journalists delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt with Sakina Muhammad El Sadat, Department Director of the Egyptian journal Al Musawar, who is younger sister of President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Anwar El Sadat, as its head and with Muhammad Mustafa Gonehm, Director of the External Relations Department of the Egyptian paper Al Ahbar, and Ahmed Reda Muhammad Khalifa, reporter of the MEN News Agency of the Arab Republic of Egypt, as its members, left here on October 22 by plane after a visit to our country at the invitation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry.

★ Akira Yamada, Chief Editor of the Japan Press, left here on October 20 by air after a visit to our country.

★ A Chinese tourist group headed by Chu Li, member of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Secretary of the Hungchu District Committee, Shanghai Municipality, of the CPC and Chairman of the Hungchu District Revolutionary Committee, arrived here by train on October 22 for a visit to our country.

★ A Mongolian writers' delegation headed by Lodongiin Tudov, Vice-Chairman of the Mongolian Writers' Union, which had visited our country under the plan of cultural exchange between our country and the Mongolian People's Republic, returned on October 20 by plane.

★ A delegation of the General Confederation of Labour of France headed by Henri Krasucki, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party and Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour of France, which had arrived in Pyongyang on October 20 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, returned home on November 3.

★ A delegation of the Ministry of Higher Education of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Doctor of Chemistry Abdul Halim Mansour, Professor of the Damascus University of the Syrian Arab Republic and Inspector of the Foreign Cultural Relations Department of the Ministry of Higher Education, arrived in Pyongyang on October 26 for a visit to our country.

★ A women basketball team of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic arrived in Pyongyang on October 26 by plane for a visit to our country under the plan for the exchange of sports teams between Korea and the Soviet Union.

★ Ryokichi Minobe, Governor of Tokyo, and his party, who had arrived in Pyongyang on October 27 by special plane for a visit to our country, left here on November 4.

## Traitorous Pak Jung Hi Clique Openly Scheme to Throw 1,500 South Korean Puppet Troops into Aggressive War in Cambodia on Order of U.S. Imperialism

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who forcibly drove out a total of hundreds of thousands of south Korean youths to the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism in South Viet Nam to impose upon them immeasurable misfortunes and dog's death are now scheming to send a large armed force to Cambodia at the bidding of U.S. imperialism, their master.

According to a report from Seoul November 4, the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters, the mangy dogs of U.S. imperialism, are now "checking up" a plan in real earnest to dispatch 1,500 south Korean puppet troops to the shambles of the aggressive war in Cambodia next year.

This is one more unpardonable, treacherous plot of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique and a new criminal act they are plotting against the Southeast Asian peoples including the Cambodian people, tailing after the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

As is widely known, the U.S. imperialists, in an attempt to recover from their shameful military and political defeats in their war of aggression in Viet Nam and attain their aggressive ambition, spread the flames of the aggressive war in Viet Nam to Cambodia and the rest of Indochina and threw their large armed forces of aggression into the war, while craftily scheming to drag south Korean puppet troops into it as bullet shields.

Early June the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique discussed the so-called "question of advance" to Cambodia and "invited" the villainous "chief of general staff" of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak puppet army and held a tete-a-tete with him about the "question of military assistance," acting on the criminal orders of U.S. imperialism.

The new treacherous scheme of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique fully shows that these gangsters are out-and-out lackeys of U.S. imperialism, unpardonable, heinous traitors feathering their own nest by selling the blood of compatriots and the vicious enemy of the Southeast Asian peoples including the Cambodian people.

The Korean people will never tolerate the criminal act of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

# Crafty Manoeuvres of U.S. Imperialism for Ideological and Cultural Infiltration

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, pointed out:

**"Together with economic infiltration, ideological and cultural infiltration is also an important means of neo-colonialism. By intensifying their reactionary ideological and cultural offensive against a number of countries under the spurious names of 'peace corps,' 'African crossroad programme,' etc., the U.S. imperialists are paralyzing the consciousness of national independence and revolutionary consciousness of the peoples of those countries, instilling in them U.S. worship and anti-communist ideas, imbuing them with national nihilism, disseminating among them corrupt immorality and depravity of the Yankee brand and continuing with wrecking and subversive activities behind the screen of 'peace'."** ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," p. 6.)

The ideological and cultural infiltration is an important means of neo-colonialist policy of the U.S. imperialists and serves as a guide to their overseas invasion.

At present the U.S. imperialists attach ever greater importance to the ideological and cultural infiltration, while resorting to open violence in their manoeuvres for oversees aggression. It is because they find it no longer possible to realize their ambition for world supremacy with military invasion alone, as the anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggle of the people is getting fiercer everywhere in the world and the national and class awareness of the oppressed peoples is enhanced further still.

Disguising themselves as "peace mission," "charitable persons," "helpers" and "friends," the U.S. imperialists are engrossed in the ideological and cultural infiltration into many countries in an attempt to paralyze consciousness of national independence and revolutionary consciousness of the people, instil in them the ideas of worshipping, fearing, submitting to and relying on the United States and "anti-communist" idea, imbue them with national nihilism and implant in them the corrupt "American way of life" and immorality and depravity of the Yankee brand.

The ideological and cultural infiltration of the U.S. imperialists is found in all countries in the world and, particularly, its spearhead is directed to those countries which are weak both in ideology and in anti-imperialist stand. As regards the revolutionary countries, they use the strategy of destroying by force of arms them one by one but, as regards those countries which are weak both in ideological viewpoint and in anti-imperialist stand, they manoeuvre underhandedly to undermine them from within by intensifying the ideological and cultural infiltration into them, as mentioned above.

Reishauer, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, once said in the following vein:

The military policy as a weapon is too limited in its scope and economic policy is too slow and unsteady in action. This compels us to pay attention to the ideological aspect—the third strategic instrument. This is, in fact, the most important of the three in many respects.

This statement suffices it to show how much importance the U.S. imperialists attach to the ideological and cultural infiltration in their policy of overseas aggression.

The U.S. imperialists spend a fabulous sum of money and resort to all conceivable ways and means to further intensify the ideological and cultural infiltration into the socialist countries and the countries which won the national independence.

The "peace corps" and "African crossroad programme" play more important role in the ideological infiltration of the U.S. imperialists.

Blabbing that "ten volunteers of the 'peace corps' can do what can hardly be done with 100 planes," the U.S. imperialists send into many parts of the world members of the "peace corps," a band of aggressors, in the guise of "doctor," "teacher" and "technician."

They have increased the expenditure for the "peace corps" more than three times and staffed it with over 20,000 men since it was formed in 1961 by Kennedy, former notorious war boss of U.S. imperialism.

The corps of aggressors disguised as "peace mission" are now active in upwards of 60 countries; they preach "goodness" and "humanitarianism" for U.S. imperialism in a frantic attempt to paralyze the revolutionary consciousness of the people and carry on the criminal, espionage, subversive and wrecking activities on the instructions from the "U.S. Central Intellegence Agency." It is well known to the world that the "peace corps" members with a veneer of "charitable persons" were expelled by the peoples from Zambia, the Sudan and various other countries for they had disseminated the "anti-communist idea," U.S. worship and corrupt "American way of life" and that they were chased out from Sierra Leone and many other countries for they had taken active part in the reactionary acts of subversion.

The "peace corps" serves as disseminator of the ideas of worshipping and fearing the U.S. and all other kinds of reactionary bourgeois ideas as seen from the above; they are a gang of robbers that acts as an armed flying column in case of emergency and a band of spies that works under the direct instruction of the "U.S. Central Intelligence Agency." The Nixon clique have recently clamoured about the need to disband the "peace corps" and form the "action detachment," a gang of more vicious reconnoiterers for aggression, in keeping with the "changes in the internal and external situations," as the nature of the "peace corps" was brought to light in all its nakedness.

The "peace mission" infiltrating according to the "African crossroad programme" is, in the last analysis, no different from the "peace corps." The U.S. imperialists send the "selected" youth in the guise of "charitable persons" into the African countries to spread the ideas of relying on, worshipping and submitting to the U.S. and the rotten culture of the Yankee brand, while ostensibly "helping" them in the road building, housing construction and erection of schools in the countryside.

The U.S. imperialists made a certain Robinson, U.S. clergyman, work out the programme in 1957 and dispatched hundreds of men to 20 countries by 1962, and they are now sending some more.

Besides, the U.S. imperialists are madly working to spread the U.S.-worship by making an extensive use of broadcast, TV cast, newspapers, magazines, books and films. At the same time, they are using those media to malignantly slander socialism and communism and disseminate the decadent, reactionary bourgeois ideas.

The U.S. imperialists conduct such a tricky reactionary propaganda chiefly through the "U.S. information service."

At present the "U.S. information service" has some 240 branches in more than 100 countries and publish scores of kinds of reactionary newspapers and magazines and show the U.S. films to instil in the people the "anti-communist idea," the U.S. worship, mammonism, desultoriness, eroticism, degeneration, pessimism and misanthropy and advertize the "American way of life."

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists are intensifying the ideological and cultural infiltration through "education," too. They are meddling in the educational policy in a number of newly independent countries and forcing them to conduct the "anti-communist education," under the spurious names of educational "aid" and "cooperation," trading on the shortage of national cadres in these countries.

The U.S. imperialists are stretching the crooked hands of aggression to Africa through big universities they set up in Africa such as "West Africa University," "East Africa University" and "North Africa University."

As of March 1969 more than 2,600 "peace corps" members were sent into 22 African countries, most of them under the mask of "teacher." This shows that the U.S. imperialists are trying their hardest to train the younger generation into their faithful followers.

Religion, too, plays an important role in the ideological and cultural invasion of U.S. imperialism.

Historically, the U.S. imperialists have used religion as a guide to their political and economic aggression.

A U.S. missionary called Grand said: "The U.S. military base is indispensable, and so are the U.S. missionaries. If missionaries are sent to the African countries by spending 100 million dollars, they can take the place of the troops dispatched there by spending a billion dollars." Such a jabbering clearly tells us how much stress the U.S. imperialists lay on religion as a means for their overseas invasion.

The U.S. imperialists are spreading network of religious organizations all over the world. They are using more disguised crafty forms of religion for further intensification of the ideological offensive, as science is developing and the tri-continental peoples are awakened still more and as the false and reactionary character of the religious doctrine is fully laid bare. For instance, in recent years they have framed up a new type of religious organization called "Jehovah's witnesses" in the African countries.

Another glaring instance is furnished by their ideological and cultural infiltration into south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists who have kept south Korea under their occupation for more than a quarter of century have infiltrated the reactionary ideology and culture there while enforcing the tyrannical fascist policy, in an attempt to justify their policy of aggression on south Korea, build up the ideological foothold for their colonial rule and make the south Korean people their obedient slaves for good by crippling them politically.

Last year alone the U.S. imperialists sent into south Korea more than 80,000 "teachers" and "doctors" as feelers for their ideological and cultural invasion on the plea of "exchange of personnel" and "cultural exchange."

Meanwhile, the Japanese militarists under the wing of U.S. imperialism continue to disseminate the rotten "culture" of Japanese fashion through their intensified ideological and cultural infiltration into south Korea.

Due to the policy of obliterating national culture pursued by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their stooges, at present in south Korea our national culture is wantonly trampled underfoot and the corrupt "Yankee culture," Japanese fashions and Japanese way of life hold sway, corroding the spiritual world of the people.

The facts fully show the aggressive nature of the ideological and cultural infiltration by U.S. imperialism.

Only by fighting against the ideological and cultural infiltration by the U.S.-led imperialists is it possible to hold in check the imperialist manoeuvres for aggression, firmly defend the national independence and the revolutionary gains, develop the national culture on a sound basis and ensure the independent development of the country.

That is why peoples of many African and Latin-American countries who have keenly realized the true color of the crafty ideological and cultural infiltration by the imperialists have taken and are taking revolutionary measures to chase out members of the U.S. "peace corps" from their countries, opposing the U.S. imperialist ideological and cultural infiltration.

The U.S. imperialists can never realize their shameless ambition for aggression, no matter what cunning and insidious manoeuvres they may perpetrate.

Precisely for their policy of aggression and war and for their criminal acts, they will be surely driven out from the three continents and from other places where they are entrenched and will finally ruin.

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